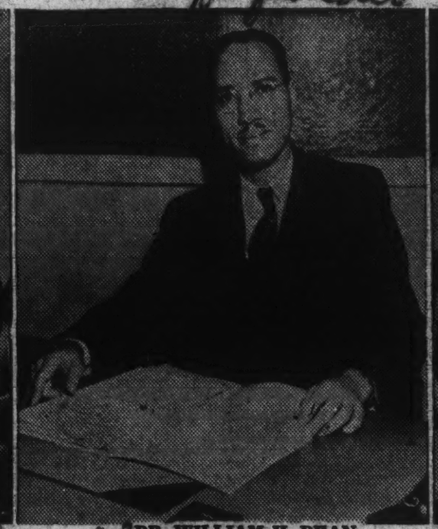
Negro Officials Fill Important United Nations' Posts

Defender Chicago Ill. 7-31-48

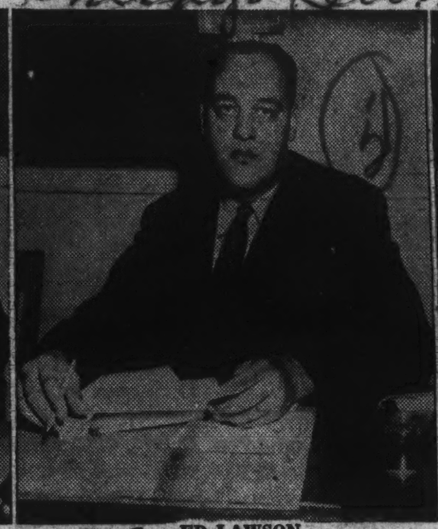
DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

Authority on non-self-governing territories, director of UN's trusteeship division and chief secretary of the important Palestine Commission, Dr. Bunche formerly was head of the department of political science at Howard University. He was also chief of the Africa section in the U.S. State Department and a member of the Caribbean Commission before being appointed to UN. Married, with three children, he was educated at the University of California at Los Angeles and at Harvard University



DR. WILLIAM H. DEAN

Dr. Dean is a native of Lynchburg, Va., and graduated summa cum laude from Bowdoin College after completing Douglas High School in Baltimore. He holds the master's and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard. He taught economics at Atlanta University, was a consultant on the Researchers Planning Board, and served as OPA price executive for the Virgin Islands before being appointed chief of the African section in UN's division of economics, stability, and development of the department of economic affairs.

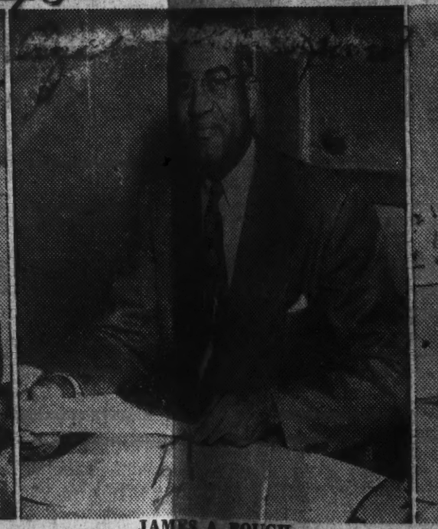


ED LAWSON

Formerly New York regional director for the FEPC, and prior to that editor of Opportunity magazine, Mr. Lawson is the senior official in UN's division of human rights which has just formulated and completed the drafting of an International Bill of Human Rights for the world. He serves as secretary of the commission on human rights and of the sub-commission on the protection of minorities. A Washingtonian, he graduated from Rutgers University. He and his wife, a former social worker, have two daughters.

DANIEL A. CHAPMAN

Mr. Chapman is an area specialist in the trusteeship division where he has the responsibility of scrutinizing and analyzing UN information on East and West African affairs and evaluating and co-ordinating that information for the use of the Secretary General. He is 39, a native African and, after studying at Breman Mission School and Achimata College, was graduated from Oxford in England with high honors. A former teacher at Achimata College on the Gold Coast,



JAMES A. BOUGH

Chief of the Caribbean section of the division of information from non-self-governing territories, Mr. Bough was born 43 years ago in St. Croix in the Virgin Islands where he was law clerk to the lieutenant governor and assistant government attorney before being made district attorney for the Islands in 1937, a post he held until 1946 when he joined the staff of UN. He was educated in the Virgin Islands, Porto Rico and at Columbia University

DR. ERNEST KALIBALA

Dr. Kalibala, a native of Uganda in East Africa, was educated in African schools, at Tuskegee Institute, Lincoln Academy in Kings Mountain, N.C., CCNY, New York University, Columbia University, and Harvard University, where he received the doctor's degree last year. He taught sociology at Lincoln University (Mo.) and at Morris Brown College before being appointed to UN, where he is an area specialist for African territories and compiles data on the economic, social and political development of East Africa.

51 1948

U.S. Tells U.N. Of Puerto Rico Diet Deficiency

Lists Tuberculosis 'Crisis' in Alaska, Changes at Guam, in Welfare Report

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LAKE SUCCESS, July 29.—The United States, accounting to the United Nations under charter pledges to report welfare of dependent peoples, frankly reported today that "the vast majority" of Puerto Rico's 2,113,058 inhabitants suffer from "chronic nutritional insufficiency."

On its other overseas territories, the United States reported "the control of tuberculosis in Alaska has reached a crisis," as a aresult of population influx, with a death rate of 359.1 to 100,00 inhabitants, a rate nine times that of the United States itself; that Guam has been transformed from an agricultural economy into a 'major military base,' and that American Samoa has become heavily dependent on Navy work.

Puerto Rico surveys, the United States said, in reports transmitted through Philip C. Jessup, acting U. N. representative, "indicate that, in general, diets are insufficient: carolies are limited; proteins, inadequate; assimilable iron, calciu mand phosphorus, low; and the intake of vitamins, especially A and riboflavin, is poor. A disturbing number of persons come to the medical dispensaries suffering from under-nutrition."

The island lacks doctors, nurses and hospital beds, the report continued. It suffers from soil pollution, need of water and prevalence of diarrhea, enteritis, tuberculosis, malaria and venereal disease. Housing projects haven't been enough to "dent" the slum problem. Public relief aided 35,290 cases last year, but had 39,980 applications pending. With 28.3 per cent of inhabitants over ten being illiterate, figures are insufficient to meet "constantly increasing" educational needs.

The island's civilian labor force had 619,000 employed a year ago, and 65,000 jobless, the report added. Average manufacturing hourly straight-time wages were 44 cents, with an average work week of thirty-six hours; agriculture, 12 to 37 cents; retail rade, 34 cents.

Migration out of Puerto ico has increased steadily since the end of World War II, with 136,166 emigrants in the year ending June 30, 1947—up 50 per cent over the year before.

In a special report on Alaskan tuberculosis, the United States noted a population increase from 72,524 in 1939 to some 85,000 to 100,000 at present, not counting seasonal salmon and mining workers and military population.

Even before this rise, high tuberculosis incidence, the report said, "could be attributed to many factors, among which could be cited lack of isolation facilities, poor housing and crowded living conditions, ignorance and lack of sanitary and hygienic education, undernourishment, low resistance of the native population to communicable diseases, and the enormouse consumption of alcoholic beverages.

"The 'March to Alaska' has accentuated many of these factors as these new groups tax the housing facilities, make sanitation an increasing problem, and because and the crowded conditions existing, render public health control of communicable disease exceedingly difficult."

Guam's population was set at 25,168 permanent residents, with 64,661 military and civil service personnel and dependents in addition. Nearly 40 per cent of available workers are employed by the island government or Federal installations. The report said: "Though extensive areas are required for military purposes, approximately 75 per cent of the land under regular cultivation before the war is still available for agriculture."

UN Bomber to Be Given Mental Test

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — (AP) — Stephen J. Supina, the ex-Army flier who bombed United Nations headquarters because he said he wanted world peace, was placed under $50,000 bonds pending a mental examination.

Arraigned in City Court, the 36-year-old flier heard his lawyer successfully plead that the case be put off until Monday.

JUDGE D. W. CELOTTO readily agreed to the continuance after Supina's lawyer, T. Emmet Clarie, said he wanted his client examined by a psychiatrist.

"It is obvious to any right-thinking person that this man's act was not that of a normal human being," Clarie said. "It might well be that his war service has so affected him that he may be in need of medical attention."

Clarie told the court that Supina would not oppose extradition.

Kiddies of All Races Parade for UN's Plea For Overseas Children

Boys and girls of all races, 25,000 strong, from New York's public schools staged a huge parade downtown Friday as a part of the Children's Crusade for the 230,0000,0000 starving children of all races overseas. The affair dramatized in human terms the American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children.

The $60,000,000 which is expected to be collected in all parts of the country, will be spent on food, clothing, medical and other necessary supplies for the war-torn nations of all races who are the worst victims of World War II.

The march was a solemn demonstration and tears glistened in the eyes of the many 100,000 onlookers as New York's healthy children plead for the starving victims overseas.

The parade opened the drive, following a dinner the night before at the New York Athletic Club. Foreign children paraded in their native dress. The most touching moment came when the Philippine contingent passed. The men wore white kimono-like coats and the women were dressed in bright printed skirts. The men wore black arm bands for the late President.

SOVIETISM SCORED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

She Holds Battle for Freedom Against Totalitarianism Is Like That of 1776

DERIDES RUSSIAN LIBERTY

U. S. Delegate to U. N. Assembly Says Various Claims Are Meaningless Under Reds

By MICHAEL JAMES
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 28—In an analysis of the reasons for the main United Nations difficulties Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt tonight cited a different conception of human rights in the Soviet Union from that held by most other countries as the principal stumbling block to international understanding. She urged the United Nations not to compromise on the issue.

Speaking in French in the amphitheate rof the Sorbonne, a part of the University of Paris, Mrs. Roosevelt, a United States delegate to the Assembly and a member of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, declared:

"The basic problem confronting the world today is the preservation of human rights for the individual and consequently for the society of which he is a part."

"We are fighting this battle again today as it was fought at the time of the French Revolution and at the time of the American Revolution," she added. "The issue of human liberty is as decisive now as it was then."

Slavs Shun 'Bill of Rights'

Pointing out that the Human Rights Commission's "Bill of Rights," which will be presented to the General Assembly within a few days, had been signed by all members of the Commission except the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, the Ukraine and Byelorussia, Mrs. Roosevelt went on to illuminate "the fundamental difference between the conception of human rights as they exist in these states and in certain other member states of the United Nations."

In the Soviet view, she said, the so-called bourgeois democracies seem impotent because they are directly controlled by the people. The Russians' theory is that their government is stronger because it is controlledby an elite group to which certain absolute rights have been granted by the people, permitting the government to gain many ends impossible under the Western system.

"We, on the other hand," she explained, "feel that certain rights can never be granted to the government, but must be kept in the hands of the people.

"What is the difference, for instance, between trade unions in the totalitarian states and in democracies? In the totalitarian states a trade union is an instrument used by the government to enforce duties, not to assert rights. Our trade unions, on the other hand, are solely the instrument of the workers themselves. They represent the workers in their relations with the government and with management, and they are free to develop their own opinions without government help or interference.

Asserting that she had "great sympathy with the Russian people," Mrs. Roosevelt said that as a result of their lack of contact with the outside world following the revolution, the people of Russia became suspicious of foreign nations. "The great difficulty today," she said, "is that their government encourages this suspicion and seems to believe that force alone will bring them respect." And she continued:

"We, in the democracies, believe in a kind of international respect and action which is reciprocal. We do not think others should treat us differently from the way they wish to be treated. It is interference in other countries that especially stirs up antagonism against the Soviet Government. If it wishes to feel secure in developing its economic and political theories within its territori, then it should grant to others that same security. We believe in the freedom of people to make their own mistakes. We do not interfere with them and they should not interfere with others."

Touching on the point of racial discrimination in the United States, the delegate conceded that a problem existed in the United States but she found that "steady progress is being made in a solution of these problems."

Russia's assertion that "all races within her borders are officially considered equal and have equal rights" was minimized by Mrs. Roosevelt, who remarked that "unless they are being denied freedoms which they want and which they see other people have, people do not usually complain of discrimination." "It is those other freedoms—the basic freedoms of speech, of the press, of religion and conscience, of assembly, of fair trial and freedom from arbitrary arrest and punishment which a totalitarian government cannot safely give its people and which give meaning to freedom from discrimination," she added.

Another freedom denied the Russian people, she said, is that of a really free press, although the [illegible] assert that their [illegible] because the state

A report that the King has 110 wives, by British Colonial office count prompted a complaint from St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, of London, quoting Franciscan missionaries as estimating the King had 600 wives, and the British reply, which said Britain was gradually trying to modify the custom and at the same time prevent individual hardship, relying

UN To Probe Habits Of Bikom Tribe

Trusteeship Council of the United Nations for two hours last Wednesday before it decided a visiting mission should make a first-hand investigation next year.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(NNPA) —Wife-collecting habits of the King of the Bikom tribe, in British Cameroons, occupied the

makes it free by providing the machinery, the paper and even the money for salaries for the people who work on the paper.

"They state that there is no control over what is printed in the various papers, but what would happen if a paper were to print ideas which were critical of basic policies and beliefs of the Communist Government?" she asked. "I am sure some good reason would be found for abolishing the paper."

heavily on missionary efforts.

In the debate, Awni Khalidy, of Iraq, a bachelor, said it seemed to him "the proper way would be to leave this man to discover the futility of his actions for himself" and that the polygamous king would learn his errors "in God's good time." Fri. 7-2-48

SAYRE PROPOSAL

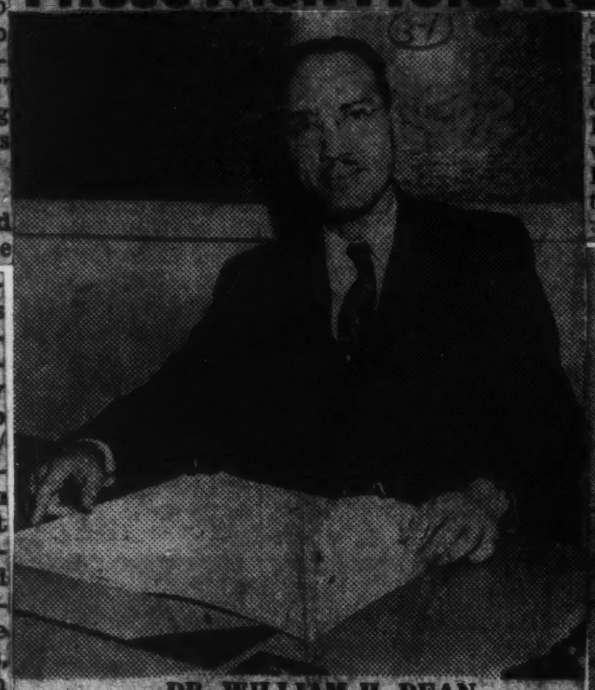
Francis B. Sayre of the United States made the proposal that the Trusteeship Council's visiting mission to the British Cameroons next year look into the wife-collecting habits of the king of Bikom tribe. He said teaching by missionaries was the best way to tackle the problem. Daily Worker

Victorio D. Carpio, of the Philippines, wanted an investigation and stronger action. He said it was "shocking to public conscience" to hear that a chief could gather 110 wives and reputedly authorize his son to "go around the community to select other girls, perhaps thirteen and fourteen years of age, as future wives."

Luis Padilla Nervo, of Mexico, declared that the practice should not be regarded as a form of the people's culture—"with that position cannibalism couldn't have been suppressed ever." Atlanta, Ga.

Summing up the debate, Liu Chieh, of China, Council president, said the complaint had brought up a custom which the Trusteeship Council did not approve, but its action "could not be taken as censure, since this was not a custom introduced by the administering authority." Fri, 7-2-48

These Men Hold Key Posts in United Nations Activities



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attorney before being made district attorney for the Islands in 1937, a post he held until 1946 when he joined the staff of UN. He was educated in the Virgin Islands, Porto Rico, and at Columbia University where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and received his A.B. degree and the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He married to a New Yorker.

DR. ERNEST KALIBALA

Dr. Kalibala, a native of Uganda in East Africa, was educated in African schools, at Tuskegee Institute, Lincoln Academy in Kings Mountain, N.C., CCNY, New York University, Columbia University, and Harvard University where he received the doctor's degree last year. He taught sociology at Lincoln University (Mo.) and at Morris Brown College before being appointed to UN, where he is an area specialist for African territories and comments on the economic, social and political development of East Africa. He and his wife, the former Alta W. Jones of Brooklyn, founded the Aggrey Memorial School in 1934.

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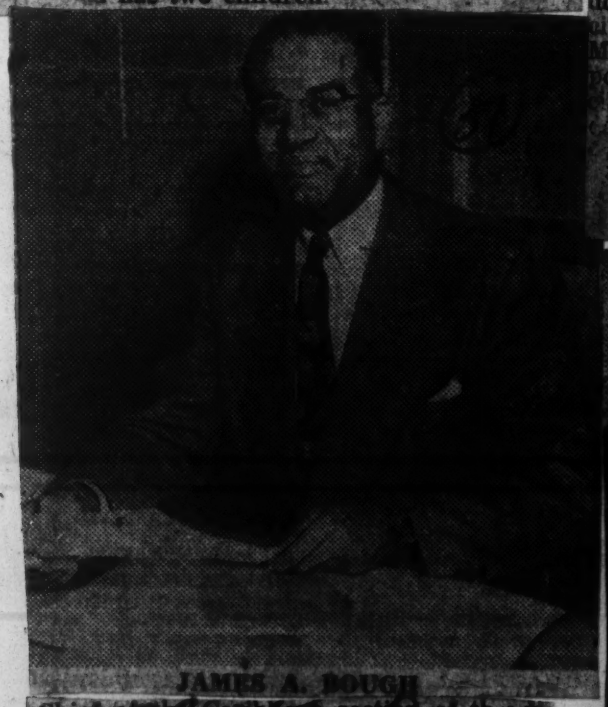
Australia, on self-governing territories, director of UN's trusteeship division and chief secretary of the important Palestine Commission. Dr. Bunche formerly was head of the department of political science at Howard University. He was also chief of the Africa section in the U.S. State Department and a member of the Caribbean Commission before being appointed to UN. Married, with three children, he was educated at the University of California at Los Angeles and at Harvard University where he received both the master's and doctor's degrees. He comes from Detroit and is 40 years old. 7/11/48



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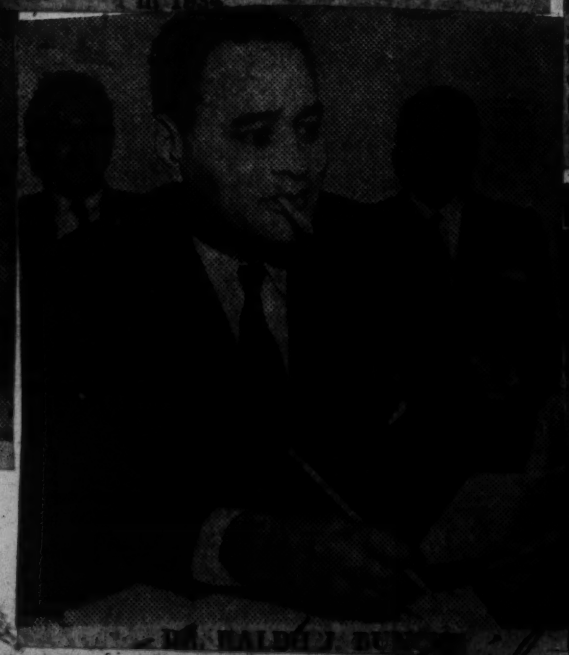

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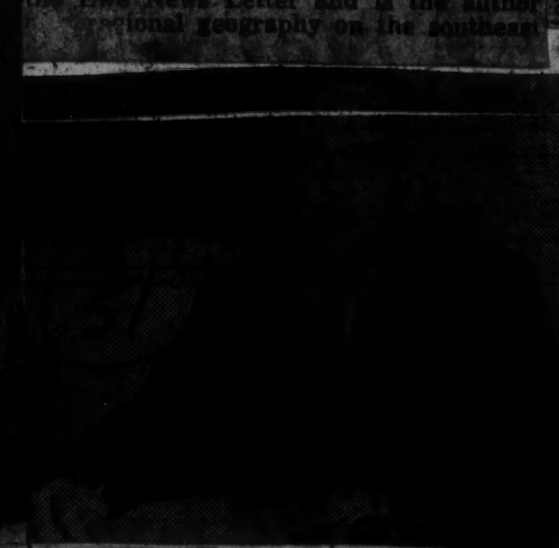

ED LAWSON

Formerly a York Herald director for the Federal Theatre Project of Op... porting magazine. He was... senior official in UN's division of Human... Rights for the world. He served... secretary of the commission on human... rights and of the subcommission on the... prevention of minorities. A graduate of

Negro woman professor to UN committee

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Merze Tate, professor of history at Howard university, was one of three Americans named by the State Department today to represent the United States on the United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organization. She is the only Negro.

The committee, composed of three representatives from all of the great powers, and one representative from other member nations, is meeting at Lake Success until Aug. 20 to formulate a program of education about the United Nations, which will be used throughout the world.

Dr. Tate's selection was based upon outstanding work in international relations. She studied at the Geneva School of International Studies, Berlin University, and Oxford University in order to do research work for her two books, "The Disarmament Illusion; The Movement for a Limitation of Armaments to 1907", published by MacMillan in 1942, and "The United States and Armaments," published by the Harvard University Press in 1948.

Two weeks ago, Dr. Tate received an honorary Doctor of Literature from Michigan Western College of Education, where, as an undergraduate, she made the college's all time highest scholastic record.

Besides being an outstanding educator, Dr. Tate is an inventor of kitchen utensils.

She has a U. S. patent on a mixing unit for refrigerators, which mixes ice cream and other frozen desserts during the freezing process. She also has two other patents on household equipment pending in the U. S. Patent Office.

The Bankrupt

WHATEVER HOPES the colored people of the world might have once had for a square deal from the United Nations with regard to the freedom of the colonies seem to have gone with the wind.

Temporizing, marking time, evasion and double-dealing seem to be the order of the day as they were during the bad old days of power politics.

Southwest Africa is still in the clutches of South Africa which refuses to relinquish its hold over these people and apparently the United Nations is incapable of forcing her.

The people of Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland, presumably freed from the rule of Italy, now languish under the rule of England, and the United Nations as yet has been unable to make a decision about their disposition.

The United States which is the dominant force in the United Nations and, indeed, pays most of its upkeep, has so far failed to throw its support in favor of Ethiopia which was one of its allies in the last war while Italy was one of its enemies.

Despite the Atlantic Charter which all of the allies signed, almost all of the colonies remain in the hands of their former colonial masters and no gesture has been made toward permitting them to decide their fate.

It would seem that these vaunted international organizations like the United Nations are no less capable of justly solving the problems of little peoples than big ones, or small nations any more than empires.

This is a sobering reflection after more than three years of the United Nations which is the latest effort to deal justly with the problems of the world.

It seems that power, brute force, still rule despite all of the fine words with which the UN was launched.

The record to date is one of much talk and practically no action; of great plans but little accomplishment.

Perhaps this was to be expected but it is nevertheless disillusioning.

Dr. Bunche Returns From UN Sessions

By JAMES L. HICKS

BROOKLYN N. Y. — NNPA — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting mediator for the United Nations on the Palestine question, said on his return to the United States Sunday that he is very much encouraged over the outlook for peace between the Arab States and Israel.

The UN mediator arrived with his wife and son at Hoboken, N. J., aboard the SS New Amsterdam and the trio began immediate preparations for the observance of the Christmas holidays with the couple's two daughters, who remained here in school while the other three were in Europe.

The war between the two factions "is pretty well cooked," Dr. Bunche told the NNPA News Service.

He said there are no prospects of general warfare being resumed between the Arab states and Israeli but admitted that there are still some tough problems to be worked out.

The greatest of these problems, he declared, is that of establishing a definitive boundary in the administration of the holy city of Jerusalem.

Asked to comment on his future plans, Dr. Bunche said his stay here will depend on what happens "out there." He said he is staying in constant touch with Haifa by cable.

He stated that he is hopeful that a conciliation commission will be set up in the United Nations in a few weeks to settle the boundary dispute between the two factions and added that, if and when this happens, his work as mediator will be finished.

Asked whether this meant that he will automatically end his services as mediator, Dr. Bunche said the establishment of such a commission would mean that he would revert back to his old position as director of the UN's division of trusteeships.

Commenting on the attacks made against him by certain Jewish leaders in this country, Dr. Bunche said that the attacks made here were unimportant and that he had not paid much attenttion to "people outside of authority" who had differed with him in his handling of the problem and that he had received excellent cooperation from all persons in authority in both Israeli and the Arab states.

He added that shortly before leaving he had talked with Israeli's prime minister, Ben Gurion, and that the minister had been "extremely cordial in receiving me."

He also said that his talks with Arab King Abdulla about ten days ago had been "most encouraging." Dr. Bunche said he did not know the trend of the debate which resulted in the failure of Israeli to gain membership in the UN because he had been enroute here at the time of the debate, but said he felt that the vote against it was not based on opposition to the Jewish state but to the fact that certain countries felt it was "premature."

DR. RALPH BUNCHE

UN Backs British Plan To End Forced Marriages Of Africans

By NNPA News Service

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — The United Nations Trusteeship Committee voted yesterday, Wednesday, to concur in the efforts of Great Britain to end compulsory marriage and multiple-marriage customs of the Bikom tribe of the British Cameroons trust territory but denounced the practices in no uncertain terms.

According to the British Colonial Office, the tribal king, called "Fon," has 110 wives, 44 of whom he inherited from previous "Fons." The complaint from the St. Jean's Social and Political Alliance of London, which prompted the council to decide to send a visiting mission to the Cameroons to make a first-hand investigation, quoted Franciscan missionaries as estimating he had 600 wives and said he authorized his son to go through the administering power.

Ernest E. Sabben-Clare, British delegate, denied any priority, and said "the missionaries will do their part, and the government their part."

When Mr. Tsarapkin lost his fight on this point, he abstained from the entire resolution, which was then approved, plus a

COMPLETE RESOLUTION

The completed resolution "condemns the customs of compulsory marriage and child marriage," and "decides to bring the problem to the attention" of the council's visiting mission which will go to British Cameroons during 1949.

SOVIET OBJECTION

Over Soviet objection, the council also approved a clause in a formal resolution worked out by its drafting committee which noted a fact that "for the future which noted a fact that "for the future in the situation from the entire resolution, which was then approved, plus a continued effort was then approved, plus a

around the communi
other young girls as

The visiting mission, the council agreed, also should fully investigate the report of child marriage, which was first brought to the attention of the United Nations by the petition in December from St. Jean's Social and Political Alliance.

After a two-hour debate Tuesday, July 6, the council voted a secret session to discuss its East African visiting mission, which is leaving July 15 for Ruanda. Urduni and Tanganyika.

BELGIUM BIDS U. N. UNCOVER SLAVERY

Urges Expert Group to Report on All Phases—Soviet Move on Trafficking Is Adopted

By GEORGE BARRETT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 22—Belgium called upon the United Nations today to set up a special investigation committee to ferret out the full story on slavery and slave traffic and clear the way for possible corrective action by the world organization.

Announcement of the proposal by the Brussels Government was made by Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, chairman of the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, who gave preliminary details during the committee's debate on the anti-slavery clause to be inserted in the proposed declaration of human rights.

Interceding toward the close of the slavery debate, Dr. Malik informed the delegates that the draft resolution submitted by Belgium proposed that the Assembly authorize the Economic and Social Council to appoint a small committee of experts on the general problems of slavery. This, the committee chairman said, would serve for a period not exceeding three years.

The prime function of the investigating group would be to gather information on all forms of slavery, wherever found, and report its findings to the Economic and Social Council.

According to the Belgian plan the Council would then take up the matter and make the necessary recommendations for action to the General Assembly.

Slavery and piracy are the only international crimes for which offenders are liable to penalty without recourse to the rights of individual nations, but slavery is not yet completely wiped out. It has been charged frequently before United Nations bodies that many groups of colonial people still suffer from various forms of slavery and slave traffic, while member countries, such as Yemen, have been accused of winking at open slavery.

A big fight is sure to occur over the Belgian proposal, for the entire issue of the basic rights of individuals has, from the first, provoked heated battles, with charges and counter-charges that the subject of slavery cannot exclude American Negroes, the colonial subjects of the great powers, or the millions of alleged slaves under Soviet bondage in Siberia and other remote areas of Russia.

Today's debate, however, went along fairly peacefully and the committee, by a vote of 22 to 17, accepted a Soviet Union amendment to include the slave trade as well as slavery in the prohibition clause in the draft declaration on human rights.

A second Soviet suggestion that all violations of the slavery ban, whether overt or clandestine in nature, must be punished according to law, was defeated, however, by 22 votes to 10.

Hoffman Arrives in Rome

ROME, Oct. 22 (AP)—Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administrator, arrived tonight from Paris for a one-day series of conferences with United States and Italian officials connected with the ECA. He was met at the airport by United States Ambassador James C. Dunn. Tomorrow Mr. Hoffman will see President Luigi Einaudi, Premier Alcide de Gasperi and Foreign Minister Count Carlo Sforza.

Mexico Challenges UN on Race Issues

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth in a series of articles by Mr. Boyack in answer to the question: "What is the United Nations doing to implement its Charter where the questions of human dignity, human freedom and human rights are involved?"

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK

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LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—H. E. Dr. Rafael de la Colina, Mexican envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary minister to the United States and delegate to the United Nations, this week challenged the UN to solve the international problem of racial discrimination and segregation.

He accused it of "specious reasoning and legalistic hair-splitting in denying the simple, precise, unequivocal and categorical declarations and provisions contained in several articles of the UN Charter regarding human rights and human freedoms."

He asserted that the General Assembly, under the Charter, has enough authority to deal with the problem in spite of the arguments of some nations that it would be intervention in matters which essentially are within domestic jurisdiction.

"In my opinion, the right of equality before the law must be construed also as a right of equality of opportunity, in order that man may enjoy all the material and spiritual blessings offered by our civilization through the legitimate exercise of his activity, his industry and his ingenuity," he told The Courier.

DIFFERENCES

"Much has been made of the fact that real and in many cases profound mental and physical differences exist among individuals. But this does not destroy the basic concept of all fundamental freedoms, namely that the human being, regardless of his race or color, should be free from unnatural restraints, imposed by his fellow-men, to prevent him from attaining the highest level of achievement of which his native capacities will enable him to reach," he said.

WORLD CONSCIENCE

"The conscience of the world, however, sweeps aside all casuistic and sophistical reasoning and unerringly points out, for every man to see, the simple and irrefutable fact that certain men, solely because of the color of their skins, are denied equality of opportunity.

"But I firmly believe that whenever the opportunity presents itself, a reaffirmation of the non-discriminatory principles contained in the Charter, emphatically should be made. Any other position finally would lead us to the totalitarian theory that the individual has no rights except those granted him by the State," he declared.

EARLY PROPOSAL

Minister de la Colina said that it was proposed last year, and this year again, that the question of "domestic jurisdiction" be referred to the International Court of Justice. That was the position of the United States' delegation, as stated by Charles Fahy.

The Mexican spokesman doubted the advisability of requesting an advisory opinion from the court on the competence of the General Assembly to deal with the question of racial discrimination.

He quoted the final report of the commission which dealt with this problem when the United Nations Charter was written in San Francisco.

He said that it is, of course, open to the General Assembly, in appropriate circumstances, to ask the International Court for an opinion concerning the meaning of a provision of the Charter.

"But in a matter which has to do with the fundamental question of the competence of the General Assembly, it is my opinion that only the General Assembly may decide," he said.

VITAL ASPECTS

"It is, I think, consonant with the spirit and letter of the Charter to interpret it as an international juridical instrument, but we cannot brush aside the fact that the General Assembly interprets the Charter, in some of its most important and vital aspects, in the light of the political conditions prevailing in the world.

The issue here is very simple. The United States and the colonial powers of the world want the Charter interpreted by the International Court of Justice. Many other nations, including the Republic of Mexico, do not.

In this connection, Minister de la Colina has five questions. They are:

"Are we going to fulfill in good faith the obligations we assumed under Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Charter?

"(All members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.)

"Are we going to use Paragraph 7, of Article 2, as a convenient mask behind which we may, with impunity, violate the dignity and worth of the human personality?

(Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.)

"Are we going to shirk Paragraph 1 (b) of Article 13 which places upon the General Assembly the specific obligation to assist in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race?"

(Article 13: The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

1 (b) Promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, education and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.)

"Is the objective pursued by Article 55, Paragraph C false and illusary?

(With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful relations among the nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and the self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

(C) Universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.)

"Shall we repudiate the pledge we undertook in virtue of Article 56 "to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55?"

(Article 56: All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.)

Uganda Elder Scores Britain in Plea to U. N.
Charges Barring of Equality Plan in Africa

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Feb. 13—The most scathing denunciation of a colonial power yet to come before the United Nations trusteeship division was leveled against Britain in a petition just made public here.

Signed by S. Semakula Mulumba, who describes himself as a representative of the Bataka, the elders of the people of Uganda, the petition charged that a measure to establish the principle of equal racial representation in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika was subverted by the opposition of the small minority of British residents in three territories and the connivance of the colonial governments.

The petition was received by the United Nations from Sergei A. Nekrasov, assistant to Andrei A. Gromkyo of the Russian delegation to the United Nations. Mr. Mulumba explained in a covering letter that he was asking Mr. Gromyko, as a "distinguished champion in the United Nations of freedom for all nations," to transmit the petition to the appropriate authorities.

The British resirents framed a substitute measure, the petition charges, and induced the Colonial Secretary to present it to the British Home Government as a fait accompli having the approval of all sections of the community. Mr. Mulumba declares that the Africans did not receive an opportunity to discuss the substitute measure, which was not even translated into their language. It goes on to declare that the Africans unanimously reject the substitute and consider it "a breach of peace and security in East Africa by the British Government."

Mr. Mulumba writes:

"The 14,000,000 Africans, politically dominated by a handful of 42,000 British people in the three East African territories * * * find that there cannot be any alternative to an immediate appeal to the U. N. O. for a United Nations commission of inquiry into the matter in East Africa."

Colonial administration in Africa today "is blocked sewerage, and obnoxious is the stench thereof for the colonial peoples," he adds. He attributes the "failure" of British rule to "domination, exploitation and discrimination, which are the three fetters by which they bind the Africans in political, economic and social slavery."

"Before the advent of the British in Africa," the petition continues, "the Africans had true local self-government which could be modified and established on the broader basis of modern democrat principles. The British deceived the Africans by the so-called 'indirect rule which they styled 'training the Africans to self-government' (which they already had). The British cannot point to a single African territory which they trained to their so-called 'self-government,' although they are working in Africa a very long time."

The petition also quoted from a telegram received by Mr. Mulumba at his home at Hempstead Hill Gardens in London from the Bataka in Uganda, asking him to "approach urgently" the Archbishop of Canterbury, Prime Minister Attlee and Parliament, to protest against the "dictatorial approval" given to the substitute measure. The terms of the substitute measure are not described.

Africans Ask UN For Schools

LAKE SUCCESS — Although they live near the world's greatest diamond mines, they cannot hope to share in the wealth of South Africa unless the United Nations makes education possible and lifts the bar against natives in the area, 22 Africans told the UN Trusteeship Council in a recent petition.

Made public here last week the appeal was handed direct to an on-the-spot commission from UN which went to Shinyangan township during the summer to study conditions in that area of Africa. It urges the establishment of more schools, especially those training in science and industrial techniques. The 22 also petitioned UN to attempt to expand the role of natives in local government so that the color bar might be lifted.

African Chief Appeals to U. N. for Justice; Says Britain, Belgium Hold Strip of Urundi

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 3—The United Nations has been called upon by an African tribal ruler—the Mwami of Urundi—to right an injustice that the chieftain insists was committed against his domain more than a quarter of a century ago.

In a petition of grievances made public today, the Mwami has appealed to the United Nations for the restoration to Urundi of the district of Bugufi—a small province north-east of Urundi. The appeal was heard first by the United Nations visiting mission to East Africa, and was transmitted through the four-man mission to the Trusteeship Council.

As the basis for his claim of rightful ownership of the Bugufi district, the Mwami cites a series of incidents, most of which occurred in the Nineteen Twenties after the Urundi territory was freed from German occupation. In 1923—when the Mwami was only 11 years old—his regents, he said, permitted a boundary commission to fix a new boundary between the British territory of Tanganyika and the Belgian twin territories of Ruanda-Urundi. As a result of this "purely European designation," the district of Bugufi was severed from Urundi land, the Mwami added.

Pleading for the restoration of the territory, the Mwami asks that the Belgian and British Governments "come to an agreement" for the return of the Bugufi district to Urundi.

Bugufi, the Mwami claims, "was always Urundi territory," and if necessary, the chieftain says, he is prepared to have a number of old residents of the country testify to this fact.

The Mwami backs up his assertions with an elaborate account of the geneological descent of the rulers of the Bugufi, whose latest head, Kinyamazinga, he said, has vowed allegiance to him. Kinyamazinga, he explains was a descendent of Ruvubi, descended from Mpanda who was the son of Mpehe, first chief of the territory, which was founded about 1830 to 1860.

As a further link between the two territories, the Mwami cites the close relations between a dozen leading families of both areas and the high proportion of inter-marriages.

Summing up his claim to Bugufi, the Mwami concludes that rightfully, the Revuba River should be considered the boundary between the Belgian and British territories.

African Laborers Paid $2 Monthly

UN Unit Study Shows Exploitation Is Rife

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.—(ANP) some interesting facts on Tanganyika, the largest trust territory of Great Britain, were unfolded before officials of the UN Trusteeship Council here last week. The council was studying resources of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda Africa.

Main item of interest contained in the study was that certain practices akin to slavery and compulsory labor are still markedly evident in Tanganyika. The monthly wage for unskilled labor in the area is placed at about $2 a month.

On the educational level, elementary schooling is meagre and said to have outgrown its usefulness in its present form. Facilities for higher education are "most inadequate," the study revealed. Natives pursuing the professions have to go to England to obtain training at great expense and with diminishing returns in many cases.

UN Leader Attacks Laws

Telling Tuskegee students of the crippling laws designed to keep native South Africans in a virtual state of serfdom, Dr. H. A. Wieschoff of the UN Trusteeship Division, declared that the pass laws constituted the most objectionable feature of all.

Originally meant to control movements of natives and to protect white settlers against vagrants and stock thieves, the laws have been subverted to bolster segregation and to keep the African economically dependent upon white Europeans, the educator pointed out.

African Natives' Education Gets Support in U.N.

Philippine Delegate Says Britain Should Do What U. S. Did in His Islands

By Peter Kihss

LAKE SUCCESS, July 10.—The way the United States prepared the Philippine Islands for freedom—in part by stressing the people's education—was set forth recently by a Philippine delegate to the United Nations Trusteeship Council as a guide for the way Britain and Belgium should lead 9,500,000 East African natives forward.

In the U. N. trust territories of Tanganyika, under British rule, and Ruanda-Urundi, under Belgium, education receives only some 6 per cent of the budgets, Victorio Carpio, the Philippine delegate, noted.

In the Philippines, he said, when the United States began administration, only one out of ten persons were literate. The United States, he went on, established schools from one end of the country to the other, and adopted a policy of "appropriating no less than 33 per cent of the total budget for educational purposes."

"I have been thinking," Mr. Carpio said, "that perhaps the tremendous strides which the Philippine people have achieved during the past forty years are attributable to the proportion set aside for education."

Britain's report showed that Tanganyika's annual budget allotted 362,420 pounds for education, out of a total revenue of 5,042,730 pounds. But J. E. S. Lamb British political liaison representative, stressed that in addition, Britain has drawn up a special plan for educational development which provides 4,786,890 pounds for the next ten years, excluding contributions from native administration funds which may amount to 605,000 pounds more over the decade.

Francis B. Sayre, of the United States, observed that there were but 130,645 children of all nationalities now in Tanganyika schools, with a target enrollment of 282,000 at the end of the ten-year-plan. This, he said, compared with a school-age population of 600,000 to 1,000,000, leaving "a problem of tremendous magnitude to be faced."

Mr. Lamb agreed on the need for improvement, but said the number of pupils should be increased by 148,800 more, attending mission "bush schools," which impart elementary literacy and religious instruction. The ten-year plan, he said, was "as far as we can hope to get," having in mind such difficulties as the need for training teachers. Britain was trying to induce the natives to contribute more from their own funds for such purposes, he added, since up to now it had had to make up considerable deficiencies.

Foreign Students Arrive

Kari Bjercke, eighteen, and Berit Jokstad, nineteen, Oslo high school graduates who won scholarships to Midland College, Fremont, Neb., in a competition among 2,000 Norwegian students, were amon gthe 425 passengers arriving yesterday on the liner Marine Jumper from Oslo, Le Havre and Southampton. Also arriving on the liner, which docked at 10:15 a. m. at Pier 95, Hudson River and Fifty-fifth Street, were 341 alien immigrants and twenty-five foreign students who will attend American summer schools.

U. N. Council Sends Mission To Africa

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(ANP)—A mission left here last week from the United nations for Ruanda and Tanganyika. Members chosen by the trustee council were Henri Laurentie, French colonial expert, as chairman; E. W. Chinnery, Australian government anthropologist for New Guinea, and Lin Hous heng, alternate Chinese delegate to the council. All are individual experts.

The meeting of the group was held in secret and additional information as to the purpose of the delegation had not been disclosed. However, the Soviet criticism of Tanganyika administration in the Trusteeship council, the Gold Coast riots and recent petitions of native chiefs are said to be contributing factors which require urgent attention.

Misery loves company ... UN limits African chief to one wife

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—What the United Nations Trusteeship Council did here today to "Fon", king of the Bikom tribe of the British Cameroons, shouldn't happen to a tribal king.

Acting, (doubtless out of the misery of their own monogamous state, the members of the council unanimously voted confidence in Great Britian's efforts to end multiple marriage in the British Cameroons, a trust territory.

Which is to say, the UN plotted against "Fon" to deprive him of his 110 wives!

Stating flatly that 109 of the ladies of the "Fon's" house must go, the UN sputtered indignantly that the tribal chief really has 600 wives.

But when he heard that Franciscan missionaries, deputized by the UN, were coming snooping around, he divided them up among his subjects, the UN charged.

And furthermore, the council said, 44 of the wives weren't the "Fon's" by the usual marital method—whatever that may be in the Bikom tribe—they were inherited from a previous "Fon"!

United Nations is to get the fertile lowlands back into their own hands so the women can farm at a lower altitude.

A Bakweri tribesman, D. Maffany ma Lififfala L'Endeley, is asking Secretary General Trygve Lie to ask the trusteeship council to do something about it.

'SHOPPING' TRIAL IN AFRICAN AREA

(Chicago Daily News Foreign Service)

Lake Success, N. Y., June 13.—Frustrated housewives, weary from shopping for penny-saving bargains, may find vicarious comfort in this story about the women of Bakweri, in the heart of Africa.

It's a hard life these Bakweri women live. In order to get food for their families, they climb basalt rock mountains 6000 and 8000 feet high every day.

Little will grow there, high in the Victoria division of the British-mandated Cameroons, except the coco yam (xanthosoma sagitifolium) and coffee.

So, between malnutrition and over exertion by mothers daily climbing to sky-high farms, the Bakweris are dying out as a race.

The husbands, it seems, are equally frustrated. They can't grow the family foods: That, by ancient custom, is a woman's task. And they've lost their political control over the land.

What they want now from the

Attack Practice Of Keeping Native Population Illiterate

World 7-24-48 Atlanta Ga.
Ref. 7-24-48

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(NNPA)—A sharp clash between Russia and the colonial powers occurred in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations Monday, July 12, when Russia attacked colonial systems in general and, imparticular, assailed Belgium's administration of the trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi. 7-24-48

Semen K. Tsarapkin, Soviet delegate, accused the Belgiums of systematically refusing education to the native population on the theory that uneducated people are easier to manage politically.

Regarding Ruanda-Urundi, Mr. Tsarapkin said, Belgium's report to the Council showed that the population was illiterate, had no political rights and could not take par in the governing of its country. Belgium, he charged, was running the area as if it were a colony and not a trust.

"For all practical purposes Ruanda-Urundi is economically an annex of the colony of the Belgian Congo and is merely serving as a source of cheap labor," he declared. World

BACKWARDNESS ENCOURAGED Atlanta Ga

Part of the trouble, the delegate asserted, was that Belgium was encouragng "backward" tribal organization. He added: 7-24-48

"It is quite obvious, therefore, that the social economic and cultural advancement of the indigenous population can only be furthered on the condition that their tribal system is eventually done away with or at least weakened, by encouraging and creating local organs of self- government."

In the afternoon session, Mr. Tsarapkin turned his attention to Tanganyika and said that Britain had indicated that Africa's resources would be "sacrificed in the fight of sterling against the dollar."

Pierre Ryckmans, answering for Belgium, called the Russian attack a propaganda speech.

DELEGATE AUSTIN & SECRETARY BUNCHE
Off one hook on another

FOREIGN RELATIONS
The End of Partition

This week at Lake Success, U.S. delegate Warren Austin finally dropped the other shoe.*

In a 3,000-word speech, as turbid as the fine print in a lease, Delegate Austin announced that the U.S. had changed its mind on Palestine. The U.S. no longer supported partition. Instead, Austin declared, "My government believes that a temporary trusteeship for Palestine should be established . . . to maintain the peace [until] Jews and Arabs . . . reach an agreement regarding the future government of that country."

Many Zionists who heard him were near tears. Arab delegates smiled discreetly. The reaction abroad (*see* INTERNATIONAL) and elsewhere was more violent. U.S. Jewish leaders spoke angrily of a sellout. The New York *Herald Tribune* spoke for others: "There are few Americans who will be able to regard the action of their government without a sinking of the heart."

Who's to Blame? Thus ended one of the sorrier chapters in U.S. foreign policy. The reasons for the change in policy were plain enough. The struggle between the Soviet Union and the Western powers had made any true collective action on Palestine impossible. The U.N. Palestine Commission (chief of its secretariat: U.S.'s Ralph Bunche) might as well fold up. The U.S. would not, and could not, undertake the responsibility for bringing Soviet troops into the Middle East. It could take action against the Arabs to enforce partition at the risk of losing not only vital Middle East oilfields, but also the friendship of a large part of the Moslem world. On these points, U.S. security was at stake. Secretary of State George Marshall tried to take full responsibility for the final decision. In Los Angeles he said: "I recommended it to the President. . . ."

It was not George Marshall's or the Administration's responsibility exclusively. The whole U.S. shared in it. Originally the Administration's policy had been somewhat cynical and politically opportunistic. But Washington could always argue that it had reflected the sentiments of most of the people. The Administration had yielded to Zionist pressure. But Senator Robert A. Taft and Governor Thomas Dewey had also demanded partition.

In putting all the emphasis on partition, the U.S. had evaded certain other moral responsibilities, particularly to refugees in Europe. Congressmen had consistently refused to consider the Stratton bill, which would have admitted 400,000 D.P.s to the U.S. For refugee Jews, Zion had been their only hope. To the Arabs it looked as if the U.S. preferred to see the Jews of Europe dumped into Palestine. The New York *Times* summed up: "A series of moves which has seldom been matched for ineptness. . . ."

Hard Questions. What the Administration owed the people was an explanation of why it had pressed so hard four months ago for a policy which was now unworkable; why it had waited so long to take a step it now insisted was necessary to the nation's security.

The solution now proposed left some other questions unanswered. The trusteeship plan seemed to exclude the Soviet Union from the Middle East. The plan could be passed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly; a Russion veto could not kill it. The troops to police Palestine could be supplied by the Trusteeship Council. But where would the troops come from?

If some of them were to be Americans, the new move might take the U.S. off one hook and hang it on another. The Jews in Palestine said they were resolved to set up a republic, defend it to the end. Was the Administration now prepared to send U.S. troops to Palestine to get shot at by Jews, perhaps to shoot at them?

* The first one had fallen when the U.S. called upon the Security Council to keep the peace rather than enforce partition (TIME, March 8). Zionists suspected then that the U.S. was getting ready to change its policy.

U. S. Delegate Confers With Secretary

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(NNPA)—If the United States' proposal to abandon the partitioning of Palestine and make it a United Nations' trusteeship is accepted by the United Nations' Security Council, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the UN's Trusteeship Division, may become a key figure in an international situation which may set off a world crisis.

This fact became increasingly evident last week as UN delegates, after recovering from the shock of having the United States abandon the partitioning plan for the Holy Land, began to weigh carefully the proposal to set up a trusteeship there.

Opponents of the plan agreed almost unanimously that the setting up of such a trusteeship in Palestine would call for armed enforcement—a factor which caused the United States to back down on the partitioning plan—but no one was prepared to say where such armed enforcement would begin or end.

Although advocating a trusteeship last Friday, the United States delegation was not prepared to say just what type of trust if favored—whether the UN or a member nation would administer the trust—or whether a corporate body would do so.

IN KEY ROLE?

Only one thing appeared certain. Regardless of what kind of trusteeship is set up, Dr. Bunche, as head of the UN's Trusteeship Division, will play a key role.

Dr. Bunche is principal secretary to the UN's Palestine Commission. He is regarded by UN delegates as the outstanding individual authority on trusteeships.

This fact, in addition to his being colored, has caused one high official to state that Dr. Bunche is perhaps the only man in the world who can weigh the Palestine situation without bias.

Before United States Chief Delegate Warren Austin last Friday proposed that the partition plan be dropped, he consulted with Dr. Bunche.

Last Saturday night at his home in Jamaica, on Long Island, he appeared not to be disturbed. He took his children for a walk in the park.

Lagos audience as 'our Nehru, the future prime minister of Nigeria.'"

PEOPLE BENEFIT?

Mr. McKay declared that "for the time being" the people of West Africa will benefit from a continuation of British administration, although "Britain has committed itself to the goal of self-government and is now undertaking to overcome economic, social and political obstacles to self-rule." He found that the "great majority" of West Africans are not hostile to British government.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche As Palestine Peacemaker

RESPONSIBILITIES unparalleled in nature and scope in their bearing upon world conditions have fallen to Dr. RALPH J. BUNCHE, the former Howard University professor of political science, who has been appointed acting United Nations mediator in Palestine to succeed the Swedish Count FOLKE BERNADOTTE, a victim of an assassination.

As the American member of the UN Secretariat in the strife-torn country, Dr. BUNCHE was already charged with the major responsibility of implementing the decisions of the United Nations regarding the delicate Palestine issue. He played a key role in the partitioning of the Holy Land.

Now, for the time being, he becomes Palestine's chief peacemaker, a position carrying with it great diplomatic responsibilities, as well as an opportunity for rendering the highest and most ennobling service for the benefit of world peace.

No other American Negro has ever attained the heights in international relationships as have been reached by Dr. BUNCHE; none has ever been charged with a diplomatic trust of equal magnitude.

During the war Dr. BUNCHE served the State Department in various capacities and his appointment as chief of the Secretariat of the UN Mission to Palestine was recognition of his demonstrated ability to fill the post. That he is measuring up to the best traditions of American diplomacy in the grave Palestine crisis is not at all surprising to those who know him.

which forbid mixed marriages between persons differing as to color, race, nationality or religion and in general such other legislation or administrative provisions as restrict freedom to choose a spouse, with the exception of restrictions based on family relationship, age, nature of functions being exercised or other similar reasons, as well as those provisions which deny to a woman the right to leave her country of origin to reside with her husband in any other country."

Geneva Without Dissent Passes Resolution At

GENEVA—Action of the United Nations Economic and Social Council were highlighted here last week by the passage of a resolution condemning legal barriers to interracial marriages.

The motion, as a whole, was aimed at the United States where many states have passed laws against interracial marriage.

No one objected to the principle of mixed marriages as drafted resolution. One section of the resolution was aimed at Russia, which called for the condemnation of forced separation of husbands and wives of different nations.

The adopted resolution reads: "The Economic and Social council deplores all legislative measures

A LONG WAY—from home is Ralph Bunche, left, onetime Los Angeles schoolboy, now personal envoy of the UN's Trygve Lie to Palestine.

Dr. Bunche, who was appointed to help partition Palestine before the UN changed its mind, is shown with Count Folke Bernadotte, UN mediator in the Holy Land, upon the American Negro's arrival there.

3-Day Cease Fire Asked in Negeb

With Both Sides 'Freezing' Lines

By John G. Rogers

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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PARIS, Oct. 17.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting United Nations Palestine mediator, proposed today [illegible] armistice in the new major outbreak of Arab-Jewish fighting in the Negeb, the southern Palestine desert.

Fearing the Negeb struggle might spread and inflame the whole Palestine battlefront anew, Dr. Bunche asked Israeli representatives if they would agree to a three-day truce in the Negeb, with both sides holding the positions they occupy at the moment.

Moshe Shertok, Israeli Foreign Minister, said he could not commit his government, but he did send the Bunche request to Tel Aviv, the Israeli capital.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Egypt has filed a complaint with the U. N. Security Council charging the Jews with responsibility for starting the Negeb fighting.

Dr. Bunche's motive in asking a three-day Negeb standstill was not only to stop the fighting but to produce an interval in which U. N. truce observers in Palestine could investigate the scrambled situation on the scene and gather information to be used as a basis for trying to arrange a longer-term armistice.

Earlier, Israel rejected an order from the U. N. mediation mission in Palestine—an order which directed an immediate cease fire in the Negeb and a return by both Israeli and Egyptian troops to the posititons they occupied at noon on Oct. 15.

The Palestine discussion which started last week in the Political Committee of the U. N. General Assembly will not be continued tomorrow, according to present plans, and may be suspended for several days.

In the interval, the Political Committee plans to take up atomic-energy control again. The atomic subcommittee has completed its work by approving a resolution which was completely satisfactory to the U. N. majority and which represented a defeat for the Russian bloc on all points.

said his Commission could not act until England moved out of Palestine, and indicated that if and when England left, his Commission would work toward setting up provisional government councils for both Arab and Jewish States.

England is scheduled to quit the Holy Land by May 15. UN observers saw Mr. Shertok's letter as a move to force the issue before that time. They regarded Dr. Bunche's answer as a master stroke at maintaining the "status quo" until further action can be taken.

Jewish Agency Queries Dr. Bunche on Palestine

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. (NNPA)—The delicate position in world affairs which Dr Ralph J. Bunche occupies as principal secretary of the United Nations Commission on Palestine, was emphasized last Tuesday with the publication of a letter which Dr. Bunche wrote to the Jewish Agency on Palestine with regard to establishing a provincial council of government for the proposed Jewish State.

On March 25, Moshe Shertok, of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, sent a crypt letter to the Commission asking for the immediate establishment of the provisional council of government for the Jewish State.

Partition Plans Shaken

When the UN agreed to partion by April 1, both the United States and Russia favored partitioning. Since that time, however, the U.S. has reversed its position and now favors a trusteeship which would not call for the establishment of a provisional council of government.

Shertok's letter, coming on the heels of the United States' reversal of its position and on the eve of the deadline on which the General Assembly had ordered the provisional government set up, put the Palestine commission on the proverbial "spot" and Dr. Bunche in the middle.

A Master Stroke

Dr. Bunche neither told the Agency that it is impossible to set up a provisional government, nor did he say it would be done. He

White Raps UN's Rights Lethargy

NEW YORK—Returning to New York after serving for five weeks as a consultant to the United States delegation to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in Paris, Walter White, secretary of the NAACP deplored slow progress being made by the assembly in adopting human rights resolutions.

"When I left for Paris on Oct. 18," declared Mr. White, "virtually nothing had been done in a month of meeting of the General Assembly [illegible] STALEMATED OVER RUSSIA

A stalemate has been created first, by the constant attack of Russia and her satellites impugning the motives of other nations and, in particular, the United States, and second by the lack of vision and courage of the American delegation," he continued.

"As to the human rights declara-

frequently twice daily since the 21st of September, but had completed by Monday approval of only two of the twenty-eight articles of the draft declaration.

"More than 100 amendments have been introduced by various nations, which have consumed time, very much in the manner of the American filibuster," Mr. White declared.

Palestine Situation Worse, Truce Officials Inform U. N.

The Times Sat 10-2-48

By SAM POPE BREWER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 1—Evidence that the Palestine situation was deteriorating rapidly came today in two cablegrams to the United Nations Security Council, one from United States Consul General John J. Macdonald, chairman of the Jerusalem Truce Commission, and the other from Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Acting United Nations Mediator for Palestine.

Mr. Macdonald's cablegram has not yet been made known but a reliable source who had seen it said that it was a strong indictment of the Israeli authorities, blaming them for a growing disregard of the truce and accusing them of having encouraged contempt of United Nations personnel. This source described the cablegram as highly critical of Dr. Bernard Joseph, Israeli Military Governor of Jerusalem.

Dr. Bunche's cablegram, without saying that there was a change in the situation, asked urgently for strong Security Council action to impress both parties with need for respecting the United Nations.

"The assassination of Count [Folke] Bernadotte [U. N. Mediator of Palestine] and of Colonel [Andre Pierre] Serot [his French aide]," it said, "has thrown a tragic light on an increasingly serious situation in Palestine as regards the authority, prestige and even safety of personnel engaged in truce supervision work.

"During the truce ordered by the Security Council in its resolution of 15 July, 1948, there has been a disturbing tendency on the part of both Arabs and Jews to withhold cooperation from the truce supervision organization and to place obstacles in the way of its effective operation."

Dr. Bunche cited five types of recent alleged interference with the legitimate activities of truce observers in Palestine:

(1) The requirement of at least twenty-four hours clearance for United Nations aircraft although they are conspicuously marked.

(2) Imposing conditions for observers' access to airfields "which in practice have proved tantamount to refusal to access."

(3) Refusal to allow observers free access to certain ports and strategic areas.

(4) "Reluctance and delay in extending essential cooperation to observers engaged in the investigations of specific incidents, particularly as regards witnesses and vital testimony."

(5) Failure to give necessary orders to fild commanders to carry out agreements reached "at the governmental level" through the efforts of observers and the Mediator.

Dr. Bunche stated that six members of the mission, including Count Bernadotte, had been killed and seven wounded, and that recently two individual observer officers had been held up and robbed of their cars and money.

Asks Security Council Action

He added: "There can be little doubt that appropriate action by the Security Council at this time would be helpful to the effort to insure the maintenance and effective supervision of the truce in Palestine. He suggested that both parties be reminded that the Security Council's resolutions of July 15 and Aug. 19, calling for a halt in hostilities, were still in force.

Dr. Bunche recomended six points on which he thought both sides should be called to order. They included:

(1) Free access for all properly accredited United Nations personnel to any point where their duties required them to go.

(2) Facilities for free movement by removing all present "burdensome flight clearance restrictions on United Nations aircraft."

(3) The obligation to cooperate fully in the investigation of United Nations observers.

(4) Full implementation through local orders of agreements reached on higher levels.

(5) Obligations to take reasonable measures for the safety of truce supervision personnel and Mediator's representatives in the hostile parties' respective territories.

(6) "The liability of each party for any assault upon or other aggressive act against truce supervision personnel or representatives of the Mediator in territory under its control, including the obligation to make every effort to apprehend and promptly punish the guilty."

As the Arabs met to plan their strategy, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok arrived from Geneva by air to assume the leadership of the Israeli delegation. As a security measure, the exact time of his scheduled arrival was not announced in advance. There have been unconfirmable rumors of a plot against his life but it was generally believed to be a routine precaution.

TEL AVIV, Israel, Oct. 1—The cablegram of the Jerusalem Truce Commission charges Dr. Joseph and the Israeli Brigade Command in Jerusalem with having led a deliberately hostile campaign that might entail "grave consequences" for United Nations officials.

In the most scathing language yet employed by the truce commissioners, the statement asserted that the Jews were pursuing a campaign "along the lines of attack launched against Bernadotte prior to his assassination * * * obviously undertaken in an effort to destroy public confidence and arouse public animosity towards the two bodies now striving to enforce the truce in Jerusalem and bring about the demilitarization of Jerusalem in accordance with the Security Council resolutions of July 15."

The commissioners said the campaign was running parallel to the Israeli delegation's attempt in the United Nations General Assembly to obtain incorporation of Jerusalem within Israel.

The message asserted that the Commission had written to Dr. Joseph before Count Bernadotte's assassination that it would hold him personally responsible for "acts by Jewish terrorists."

It declared that Dr. Joseph's actions were marked by "deliberate discourtesies." The commissioners said that they believed the alleged non-cooperative attitude to be "diametrically opposed to statements by responsible spokesmen of the Provisional Government of Israel pledging utmost cooperation with the efforts of the U. N."

Dr. Joseph was reported to have sent a long reply to the Commission, but the text has not yet been released.

[An Israeli spokesman denied any Jewish attempt to discredit the Commission and said: "If they try to build up a case which does not exist we must say 'the shoe is on the other foot' as they seem to try to undermine the Jewish authorities," The Associated Press reported in Jerusalem.]

Bunche Would Have Quit Had UN Failed to Act

The Gilpo American 51

Sat 10-30-48

PARIS—Acceptance of a fifth "cease fire" order by Egypt and Israel last Friday, ordered by the UN Security Council, probably halted the resignation of Dr. Ralph Bunche, capable successor to the late Count Bernadotte as UN mediator in Palestine.

This was revealed by officials in close touch with the situation. Dr. Bunche is reported to have told a UN delegate in a note that, if the Security Council adjourned without acting to restore peace in Palestine, "this is the end of the truce."

Fears General War

The mediator felt strongly that unless the Security Council backed up his demand with a stern resolution the situation in Palestine would explode again into general warfare.

Because he blamed the government of Israel for failing to give adequate protection to Count Bernadotte's mission, and submitted and stood by his predecessor's report and recommendations, Dr. Bunche has been criticized by a number of Jewish leaders.

Previous Request Ignored

The new cease fire order came a few hours after indications began to appear that the UN may delay again debate on the whole Palestine question.

Dr. Bunche said. "This cease fire was laid down by the Security Council and there is no time limit on it."

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He had originally asked both Israel and Egypt to observe a four-day cease fire, but his request failed to bring an end to the fighting. He then took the issue to the Security Council.

Warned UN of Crisis

Dr. Bunche warned the UN General Assembly that if the "precarioue truce" got out of hand it would mean a threat to peace in the Middle East and the world.

He told the Security Council last Thursday that war may break out again in the Holy Land unless the UN can force upon Jews and Arabs better co-operation with the UN truce supervision.

Marked for Death

The mediator emphasized to the General Assembly's political committee examining the Palestine issue, that it was "indispensable" for it to take "a firm stand towards its soluition," pointing out that the "time was ripe" for a settlement.

Dr. Bunche has kept the lid on the Palestine truce despite the fact that he has been warned by Jewish terrorists that he is the next diplomat marked for death.

Dr. Bunche Confers With Arabs, Israeli On Palestine Problems

Baltimore Sun

Norfolk Virginian

By NNPA News Service

PARIS—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations Palestine mediator, left for Palestine last Friday to consult Israelis and Arabs on the entire range of the Palestine problem.

Before leaving Dr. Bunche said he plans to return to Paris before adjournment of the United Nations General Assembly session.

He departed after the General Assembly's Political Committee had roughly treated the British-American Palestine formula and had deleted from it the Bernadotte plan as any part of the basis of a political settlement between Israelis and Arabs.

Bunche, requested the United Nations to admit the new nation of Israeli to the organization. He also asked the UN to request the Jews and Arabs to confer with one another and end the Palestine war.

Declaring it was possible that the Arabs might be willing to negotiate he said there was a likelihood "that the Palestine conflict may be quickly dissolved and reasonably settled."

Speaking before the political committee of the General Assembly, he pleaded to the Arabs representatives to act either through the UN or directly with the Israeli. If the UN, he added, keeps the situation in check, war in the Holy Land is not likely to break out.

Palestine Solvent

The New York Times

Dr. Ralph Bunche, Bernadotte's successor, is a capable man in a world imbroglio.

By SAM POPE BREWER

Jan 11-1949

PARIS.

BETWEEN the cumbersome machinery of the United Nations and the peoples of Palestine whose troubles it is trying to solve, the one connecting link is Ralph Johnson Bunche, who became Acting U. N. Mediator for Palestine with the murder of Count Folke Bernadotte.

Through Dr. Bunche must pass all reports on violations of the truce that was ordered in Palestine by the Security Council. It is he who must activate the measures aimed at maintaining that truce—without having any police or armed forces to impose his will. It is he who must recommend to the General Assembly's Political Committee and ultimately to the General Assembly the steps that may bring a permanent solution.

With all that, Dr. Bunche is an eminent American who is virtually unknown to his fellow-Americans unless they have had some special interest in one of the several important jobs he has done. He is a 44-year-old Professor of Political Science, and an American Negro. In fact, he is probably the world's outstanding Negro today, on the basis of the importance of his role in the international scene. His importance is neither as an American nor as a Negro but as a key man in one of the world's most difficult and delicate current situations.

It is also fair to describe him as probably the busiest of all the busy men around the Palais de Chaillot where the United Nations is now holding its sessions. One never enters his office without finding two or three assistants sitting around taking turns in presenting him points for consideration. As he talks, he annotates handfuls of telegrams brought him by his secretary. He is, in spite of that, one of the few senior officials of the United Nations who can be approached at any time without appointment.

Dr. Bunche is a burly heavyweight who made his way through the University of California at Los Angeles on an athletic scholarship, but the pace he has set since he became Count Bernadotte's chief assistant on the Palestine Truce Mission last May is wearing him down and has practically worn out his staff. He averages five or six hours' sleep a night, skips meals and takes no recreation. Asked the other day what he did for amusement, he grinned and said, "The last few months—work."

Though he won't say so, friends say he is depressed by the United Nations' reluctance to take any effective action one way or another on Palestine. With no personal prejudice on Palestine, he is passionately determined to do everything possible to achieve results in the form of peace there.

When the Security Council meeting on Oct. 19 almost adjourned without taking action to restore peace in the Negeb area, he was on the point—according to friends—of handing in his resignation.

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DESPITE his absorption in his job, he always finds time to see anybody he thinks might have something interesting to say or whose questions might have importance. He works at a desk in an improvised office overlooking the Eiffel Tower and the roofs of Paris, scribbling observations on the margins of telegrams, dictating answers and talking at the same time. A cigarette is always hanging from the corner of his mouth, bobbing up and down as he cracks back answers to questions. He is direct and simple and does not bother with diplomatic evasiveness.

However busy and worried he may be, he never fails to smile and say hello when he sees somebody he knows. Recently his friends have been laughing about the detectives assigned to escort him in Paris in case terrorists should attack him as Bernadotte's successor. He has protested, but French authorities feel responsible and refuse to remove them. So when he is out at meal times, Dr. Bunche insists on seeing that they also are fed.

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He has made his career the hard way himself. Born in Detroit, he was left an orphan at the age of 14, and earned his way through high school by laying carpets. In college he was a star basketball player on the U. C. L. A. team that held the championship three years. He won letters in football and baseball, working meanwhile as a janitor and during the summer as a messboy on Alexander Line ships plying the West Coast.

In those days he carried 160 pounds on his square 5-foot-9 frame. Today, he says with a smile, "Call me over 200 pounds." A good guess would be around 220.

Graduating at Los Angeles in 1927, Dr. Bunche went on to take his M. A. at Harvard next year and his doctorate in philosophy in 1934. He continued his scholarly work until the war, with numerous field trips to Europe, Africa, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. He collaborated with the Swedish scholar, Gunnar Myrdal, in his famous study of the American Negro, "The American Dilemma," and spent two years in South Africa studying the Negro question there.

One of his greatest assets, however, has been his ability to be an American Negro totally without self-consciousness about that fact. Though interested in his people's problems he is neither embarrassed about being one of them nor aggressively conscious of it, but takes people as they come and expects and receives the same treatment.

Teaching political science since 1925, first at U.C.L.A., then at Howard University, he became head of Howard's Department of Political Science in 1928 but has been on leave since 1941.

When the Office of Strategic Services was formed, Dr. Bunche became chief of the Africa Section and had an important role in preparing the way for the North African landings. As the war neared its end, he moved in 1944 to the State Department as Associate Head of the Division of Dependent Territories, and in May, 1946, went to the United Nations Trusteeship Division.

When Count Bernadotte became mediator, Dr. Bunche was senior member of the permanent United Nations staff assigned to the Count, and worked on the closest terms with him until his death. He missed being in the seat beside Bernadotte when assassins sprayed it with gunfire only because he had stayed behind to work on reports. He arrived at the spot soon after the murder.

IN spite of his strenuous career, he has found time to rear a family. Married in 1930 to Ruth Harris, he has three children, Joan, 16; Jane, 15, both in Westtown Friends School, Westtown, Pa., and Ralph Jr., 5, who has just arrived in Paris with his mother.

Dr. Bunche says he wants most to be able to return to the quiet life of a professor and to the house in Washington he had to abandon for an apartment in Parkway Village near Lake Success.

The keynote of Dr. Bunche's character is simplicity, lack of pretense. This summer in Rhodes he carried on work in an open-neck shirt and slacks. In Paris he dresses to fit the scene but without any suggestion of the European striped-trouser diplomatic uniform.

The humblest people who work with him call him "Ralph" without any suggestion of disrespect but because he likes to work on that footing and judges them by performance rather than by servility. And they like him for the treatment they get and respect him for the results he achieves.

IN CALIFORNIA, Bunche ultimately became an honor student, football and track star at the University of California.

Receiving his doctorate at Harvard, he became professor of political science at Howard University, Washington. He was appointed by the late President Roosevelt as adviser to the State Department in 1941.

With the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte, he was cast in one of the most ticklish mediation roles in current international history.

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

At the U. N.: Dr. Bunche, left, and Secretary-General Trygve Lie.

Bunche a 'Boy Wonder'

The Detroit News

BY GERRY WEEKS

The Detroit Free Press Staff Writer

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE, thrust into international prominence as acting UN mediator in Palestine, is remembered by his boyhood friends here chiefly as an exceptionally brilliant student.

The Detroit-born Negro, now 44, left at the age of 12 with his aunt and uncle for the West Coast and never has visited this city.

However, Ralph Sharpe, Detroit fight manager, a close friend when both lads were attending Barstow School, 1464 E. Congress, recalls that Ralph paid much more attention to his studies than the rest of the gang.

"HE HAD TO," Sharpe said. "His grandmother made him. She saw to it that he did that homework every night."

Dr. Bunche's mother died before the family left Detroit, and the boy was raised by the maternal grandmother.

The family was musical, Frank Foster, longtime member of the Second Baptist Church choir, remembers.

They were members of a well-known ensemble, the Johnson Singers.

Dr. Bunche Given Heavy UN Guard

51 The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 9-25-48

(By Special Correspondent)

JERUSALEM—Protective measures have been invoked to keep Acting UN Palestine Mediator Dr. Ralphe J. Bunche, 44-year-old American Negro, from the fate which befell his predecessor, the slain Count Folk Bernadotte, a UN spokesman revealed this week, as an Israeli dragnet continued to round up members of the Stern Gang, which is blamed for Bernadotte's death.

Projected into the international spotlight once again by the swift turn of events which threw the Arab-Israel problem into the forefront of the world picture, Dr. Bunche's racial identity lies completely submerged beneath the weight of the recognition of UN confidence in his ability and superb diplomatic and international relations' acumen as an individual.
Sat. 9-25-48

Dr. Bunche escaped assassination with Count Bernadotte by a "near miracle" when he elected to stay at UN Palestine headquarters at Rhodes to complete a report. Otherwise he would have been in the same car with his chief tain when Bernadotte was mowed down by a hail of bullets from Stern gang terror.

talks with authority and wisdom and gives an impression of profound knowledge of a subject which is more than an impression. It is a fact.

During violent sessions of the UN on Long Island in New York, Dr. Bunche gave early promise of leadership and political expediency, deeply bedded in a fervent and sincere respect for principles of democracy and Americanism.

WASTES NO WORDS

Conservative in dress, handsome Dr. Bunche represents a typical American and few who have followed him through UN meetings show any concern over the fact that he is a Negro. A family man, he is married and is the father of two daughters and a son. "Dr. Bunche wastes no words, makes few speeches and is listened to," said one observer.

Hardly heard of by the average Negro, and little-known by top-ranking white men, Dr. Bunche is considered one of the better experts in America on social conditions in dependent territories.

A State Department man of wide experience and well trained in State Department methods and disciplines, he is one of the few people who have made a first-hand study of social and working conditions in various parts of Africa where native populations work under big foreign countries. He also specialized for the State Department in studies in Haiti, the Virgin Islands and the Caribbean generally.
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HELD KEY POSTS

He has held many key posts without fanfare and rendered valuable service to the Office of Strategic Services during the war, and was a representative of the United States when the United Nations was formed at San Francisco and served as an American advisor at Dumbarton Oaks. He has held responsible posts at the University of California, Howard University and Strathmore College and authored "A World View of Race" in 1936.

Dr. Bunche was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1904 and received the A. B. degree from the University of California in 1927; the M. A. degree from Harvard in 1928, and the Ph. D. degree from the same institution in 1934. He has done post-graduate work in the United States and Africa.

Today, as he faces the increasingly grave situation in an explosive and troubled Palestine, Dr. Bunche truly has what The Pittsburgh Courier described last December as: "The toughest task in the world." And he faces it soberly and with the assurance that he has the complete support of the United Nations as he goes about the assignment of carrying out the UN mandate on Palestine.

Rumors of reprisals directed at him by the Stern Gang terrorists because of his solemn charging of Israel with the responsibility which resulted in a sweeping wave of police roundups of Sternists may have boasted of their deed.

Immediately after the shooting of the Swedish count, Dr. Bunche assumed charge of the UN Palestine mission, acting with full authority from UN headquarters at Lake Success, N. Y., in the United States. His first official act was to charge Israel with responsibility for Count Bernadotte's death. Israel officials swiftly began the Stern roundup.
Sat. 9-25-48

Acting UN Secretary General Benjamin Cohen said in New York that the Tuesday session of the UN General Assembly Council in Paris would determine whether Dr. Bunche would continue in the post of mediator permanently. At the same time UN threats were made to invoke sanctions against both Jews and Arabs if UN truce violations continued.

RACE NO FACTOR

Dr. Bunche was named to serve as chief of the UN secretariat to carry out the partitioning of Palestine between Arabs and Jews last December by UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie. At the time of his appointment to that $12,000 a year post, it was clearly understood that his rise to UN pre-eminence was due solely to his outstanding qualifications.

When he accepted the appointment, Dr. Bunche himself said:

"The import of my appointment, in this instance, is really exaggerated. And for a reason that has been missed by many."

He explained it thus: "Mine has been an appointment by the United Nations, and not by the United States. The United Nations does not think in terms of race. When Mr. Lie, the UN Secretary-General, selected me for this assignment, he was not thinking of my race nor was he thinking of uplifting the Negro. Mr. Lie was merely appointing a member of his staff from an international secretariat, which is composed of representatives of all races, creeds, colors and nationalities."
Sat. 9-25-48

And very definitely, Dr. Bunche's accomplishments and record far transcend any racial lines or backgrounds and indicate the brilliance which he has achieved as a scholar and an authority on international problems of all sizes.

His opinion of the Palestine situation is that Negroes in the United States—and colored peoples throughout the world, generally—are fully justified in their interest in the development of the UN decision on the Holy Land, now a strife-torn battleground.

VALUED BY STATE DEPT.

When he became chief of the Palestine secretariat, Dr. Bunche was already a member of the Trusteeship Division of the UN, having gone to that post from the State Department of the United States, which was reluctant to let him leave its ranks.

The importance of his work with the State Department, where he was an official in the Dependent Areas Department, and the anxiety of the department to keep his services, made many believe at that time that a compromise would be worked out with the UN wherein Dr. Bunche would give advisory service to the UN while remaining with the department. But the UN announced his appointment in December, 1947.

Quiet, soft-spoken Dr. Buncha have him uneasy, but this grandson of an American Negro slave is not showing it in his countenance. He is grappling with the problem before him: peace for a troubled Holy Land.

U.S. SAID TO RETRACT AID FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAELIS

Pittsburgh Courier
Sat. 11-6-48

Reported Shifting on Partition Plan of Britain and China—U. N. Council Meets Today

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BUNCHE BACKS CHIEF AIDE

Denies Riley Said War Was Decided and Arabs Should Sue for Palestine Peace

By SAM POPE BREWER
Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 8—The United Nations Security Council will meet twice tomorrow, once behind closed doors and once publicly, to discuss the Palestine problem, now at a critical stage.

The question is fundamentally: Has Israel won the war in Palestine?

The United States delegation is reported on high authority to have changed its mind again and to have decided to withdraw its support of the United Kingdom-China move to adopt sanctions if Israel refuses to give up positions won in the recent fighting in violation of the truce.

The Council is to consider tomorrow afternoon a British resolution recommending an extension of the British-Chinese resolution to apply to positions in the northern Palestine sector taken in defiance of the truce.

Riley Not at Hand

Published reports that Brig. Gen. William E. Riley, Chief of Staff to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the acting Mediator, had told Arab representatives that their armies had been beaten, have aroused a storm here. Dr. Bunche issued a formal denial, but General Riley was not directly available to the press, being involved in conferences with both sides in the dispute.

Dr. Bunche emphasized that General Riley had offered no advice to the Arab leaders in his Saturday afternoon conference with them.
Sat. 11-6-48

Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok arrived by air from Israel to head his delegation in this critical phase of the discussion in which Tel Aviv hopes to persuade the Security Council and the Arab states that the time has come to consider that the war is won for Israel and that the next step is to negotiate for a permanent peace.

Egypt's Foreign Minister, Ahmed Mohammed Khashaba Pasha, emphatically denied reports that his Government was asking for peace negotiations with Israel. He said: "I categorically deny that my country is in touch with Israel for any kind of negotiations."

Egyptian Denies Report

Khashaba Pasha also denied the report that General Riley had advised the Arab states to consider the war lost. He said he was not present at the talk but was represented by Mahmoud Fawzi Bey and that General Riley had merely described the military situation without expressing any opinion or giving advice.

The statement issued by Dr. Bunche said he considered that the reports on General Riley's statements "do not assist the serious efforts now under way to find an early peace to the Palestine weeks.

Dr. Bunche's statement opened: "Reports in the press during the past wto days concerning the positions and views allegedly taken and expressed by General Riley and myself in our own consultations and in meetings with repre-

Dr. Bunche's ideas, it is understood, are that the United Nations should order both parties to work through the Mediator to find means of agreeing on armistice terms that would include a wide demilitarized zone and steps to reduce the strength of the forces when the Council showed no signs of doing anything except fumble

Tomorrow morning, in what is classed officially as a private meeting of Security Council members, not a formal secret session, Dr. Bunche's ideas on the next steps will be considered. This form of approach is understood to have been suggested by Dr. Bunche

In less diplomatic language he told friends, it is understood, that he considered those reports created

...ntatives of some of the delegations concerned in the Palestine conflict are in important respects inaccurate and misleading."

The statement continued with three points:

First, that no official statement of Arab League accusations that Israeli forces in Upper Galilee had committed atrocities.

Referring to a document mentioned at the last meeting of the Council, Mr. Eban asserted that Dawayma, where "lurid and sensational events" were said to have occurred, did not exist in Galilee and that the only place of that name was far away.

Mr. Eban said that responsibility on Saturday's meeting was authorized except "the broad explanation * * * that General Riley and I, with the assistance of truce maps, outlined for those present the general situation in Palestine as regards military affairs, recent outbursts of fighting and the problems of truce supervision."

"No conclusions of any kind were mentioned or intimated by either of us at this meeting," the statement added.

Second, "Neither General Riley nor I has made any statement concerning the implementation of the resolution on the Negeb adopted by the Security Council 4 November." (This was prompted by a report that General Riley had said privately that the resolution was probably unenforceable. There is reason to believe that this is actually General Riley's belief.)

Bernadotte lew Cited

"Neither General Riley nor I has ever said that direct negotiations between the parties is the only way of achieving peace in Palestine, although we have consistently taken the position, as did Count Bernadotte [former mediator, who was assassinated], that direct negotiations would be welcomed by us at any time the parties could agree to enter into them."

The Israeli mission to the United Nations released the text of a letter sent by Aubrey S. Eban, head of the mission, to the president of the Security Council complaining

ity for all civilian suffering in Palestine fell "upon those who instigated' the war. He alleged that Abdul Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, had accepted that responsibility in a letter to the Security Council.

Bunche Out As Mediator

Chicago Defender

PARIS—By a vote of 35 to 15 the United Nations General assembly Saturday voted to establish a three-nation Palestine conciliation commission that will try to bring

permanent peace to the Holy Land.

Among other things, the commission was instructed to take over the job of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting mediator. Bunche is expected to return to the United States and assume his old job as head of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations with headquarters in New York City.

In Spite Of Death Warnings Bunche Working For Peace

By DANIEL DE LUCE

HAIFA— (AP) —An American Negro professor is calmly keeping the lid on the Palestine truce in spite of warnings from Jewish terrorists that he is the next man marked for death.

Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche, acting United Nations mediator since Count Folke Bernadotte's assasination nine days ago, is hard to scare.

"The [illegible] policy would request personal protection but to leave it to the responsibility of the Jews and Arabs to determine what protection was necessary," the former Howard University political science professor said Sunday. "That's still our policy.

"Last Wednesday, when I went to Jerusalem, it seemed as if half of Haganah had turned out to guard me. I never felt so safe! But I hadn't asked for it."

Officially, no threatening messages have been sent directly to Bunche in recent days but he is aware of the enmity against him as the symbol of the United Nations. He said if any threats come "I'll throw them in the waste basket."

Bunche read with interest the inflammatory headline in the Stern Gang newspaper last week—"Bunche was United States in[illegible] to murder Jews." He also recalls

Bunche Urges Partial Israeli Negeb Retreat

N.Y. Herald Tribune

Gives Secret Plan to Council Group; Part of Desert Area Would Be Demilitarized

By John G. Rogers

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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PARIS, Nov. 10.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations Palestine mediator, proposed tentatively today to a Security Council subcommittee that the victorious Israeli forces in the Negeb be required to make certain withdrawals in order partly to demilitarize that southern Palestine desert.

Details of the demilitarization and the exact extent of proposed Israeli withdrawals were kept a closely guarded secret, pending submission of the new tentative plan to the governments of Israel and Egypt.

Also, the details were kept secret because on the Security Council subcommittee there are both pro-Israel and pro-Arab countries, and the lines tentatively suggested today by Dr. Bunche may be considerably changed before the plan emerges in final form from the subcommittee.

The government of Israel has withheld decision on whether to comply with any troop withdrawal request until it learns of the tentative line to which it might be expected to withdraw. Since Israel is extremely reluctant to withdraw from one inch of Negeb territory, today's Bunch proposals will be closely studied in Tel Aviv.

Whether the proposals envisage retiring the Jews to positions they occupied on Oct. 14, before their triumphant Negeb offensive opened, could not be learned. It is regarded as certain that the defeated Arabs would not be restored to their Oct. 14 positions, but in the case of the Jews, some observers held that approximtely such a withdrawal might be an element in Dr. Bunche's suggestions.

Earlier today, in a closed meeting of the full Security Council, the Soviet Union threw its weight in on the Jewish side by proposing that the Security Council request that both Jews and Arabs undertake immediately to settle all outstanding problems through direct negotiation, as well as through Dr. Bunche.

Jews Want Negotiation

Thos is something the Jews are eager for, but the concept of direct negotiation was not emphasized in the suggested resolution which Dr. Bunche gave to the Security Council yesterday.

Today, Russian Delegate Yakov A. Malik proposed the new emphasis on direct negotiations and suggested two other alterations that would be favorable to the Jews. He opposed creation of immediate demilitarized zones in Palestine, and he opposed the quick establishment of a "formal peace" rather than the gradual-stage formula of next translating the truce into an armistice.

After the Security Council held its second closed meeting in two days, Ukrainian Delegate Dmitri Z. Manuilsky wanted to know why al lthe secrecy.

Dr. Bunce, it was understood from delegation sources, replied that it would have been difficult for him to give the Council an appraisal of the Palestine military situation at a public session.

Bunche's Appraisal

That appraisal, which Dr. Bunche had given to the Council yesterday, added up to this:

The Arabs have failed in their goal of preventing creation of the Jewish state by military means, and furthermore, they now have no chance of achieving that goal. In recent operations the Jews have not only been better trained and better commanded than the Arabs, but also they have had more ammunition. And, since success can go to the head of anyone, close Security Council attention on Palestine is required lest the Jews decide to take more Arab-held territory.

Referring to this appraisal today, Mr. Manuilsky said that he didn't see why it had had to be given in private, because there was nothing especially new in it. Anybody who read the newspapers, Mr. Manuilsky said, knew that that was the situation in Palestine.

Thereupon, Mr. Manuilsky suggested a return to open meetings. France and the United States supported him, and without the formality of voting, the Council agreed that its next session would be public.

The Security Council subcommittee before which Dr. Bunche gave his Negeb demilitarization formula this afternoon is made up of the Bi Five and Colombia and Belgium. It is supposed to advise Dr. Bunche on truce compliance matters, and also to study possible punitive measures in case the Jews refuse to honor withdrawal requests in the Negeb. It will meet again Friday morning.

Bunche Seeking An Armistice in Palestine War

Herald Tribune

Asks U.N. Council to Move for Demilitarized Zones and Ultimate Settlement

By John G. Rogers

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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PARIS, Nov. 9.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations Palestine mediator, asked the Security Council today at a closed meeting to begin efforts to translate the Palestine truce into an armistice looking toward permanent peace.

His suggestions, presented in the form of a draft resolution, asked the Counil to call upon Jews and Arabs to do the following things:

To undertake through the good offices of Dr. Bunche to settle all outstanding problems in all sectors of Palestine.

To establish an armistice that first would create broad demilitarized zones in Palestine, and ultimately would produce a sufficient withdrawal of troops to restore Palestine to peace-time conditions.

To submit, through Dr. Bunche, periodic reports on their progress in complying with terms of the proposed armistice and in seeking to settle all outstanding problems.

Israeli Criticism

An Israeli spokesman immediately criticized the Bunche proposals in several respects.

He did not like what he called a lack of emphasis on a Council request that Jews and Arabs negotiate directly to liquidate the Palestine war. The Jews, now that they are in a good position militarily, want to meet with the Arabs at a peace conference and formally wind up the hostilities.

The Israeli spokesman also did not like the proposal for demilitarized zones. Nearly all land that the Jews hold militarily is regarded by them as part of Israel. They do not see why they should have to withdraw from any of their own land.

At a press conference tonight, Dr. Bunche and his chief of staff, Brigadier General William E. Riley, said that even if a truce was working perfectly it still had to be superseded at some point by an armistice, because a truce was simply an interruption in fighting and held out no promise of permanent peace.

No Military Appraisal

Both Dr. Bunche and General Riley refused to give reporters an appraisal of the military situation in Palestine. All reports from there indicate that the Jews have won the war and could take all Palestine nearly any time they chose.

According to reliable information, Dr. Bunche and General Riley told this, in effect, to Arab delegations late last week in private. However, they refused to go into the matter tonight, saying that the Palestine truce observers naturally came into posession from time to time of information about one side that would be of military value to the other.

It would be a betrayal of trust, Dr. Bunche said, to give a public appraisal of the Palestine situation for that reason.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting UN mediator for Palestine, today demanded that Israel give up the Negev triangle and restore territory won from the Egyptians in the recent fighting. Bunche made his demand at an emergency meeting of the Security Council, called to hear Egyptian charges of truce violations.

The order, if obeyed, would give Israel the vital corridor it had gained to supply the isolated Jewish Negev settlements.

Bunche Tells Israel to Yield Gains in Negev

51 1948 Dr. R. J. Bunche (Acting U.N. Mediator)

Warren R. Austin, United States delegate to the U. N. Security Council, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, chief of the U. N. Mission in Palestine, confer at Lake Success

U. N. Has a Firm Hand in Palestine

By Peter Kihss

AROUND a tribal council, on the highlands of East Africa, a graying old man of the Kikuyus spun a tale, and it was one that his mother had handed down to him a generation before.

It was about the warring strangers who had stormed into the peaceful tribe, who had seized and removed its most stalwart men, who had taken those men up the "small water," probably the Nile, and then across a "big water," probably the Red Sea and the ocean.

Never again had the tribe seen its men. But now there was among them a man from across the big water, a broad-shouldered scholar and a friend, and the tribe should take him as a kinsman. And so it was that Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche, grandson of American slaves, became brother to the tribe, with the African name of Karioki—"He who has returned from the dead."

Dr. Bunche, in whose veins flows the blood of Amerindians as well as of once-chatteled black men, is today a symbol—and a hope. For Dr. Bunche, who surmounted the hurdles of color as an American, has become an international representative—chief of the United Nations Mission in Palestine.

A Courageous Verdict

THE PALESTINE problem has dragged down to despair nearly everyone who who has ever tackled it. Dr. Bunche goes into that crucible as a man with courage—and a cause. He did not hesitate, in his first task as mission chief, to get the facts and to follow them unflinchingly.

His inquiry showed Count Bernadotte had been slain in a Jewish-held area of Jerusalem, by Jewish assailants, while traveling under Jewish escort. Dr. Bunche held Israel accountable for detection and punishment of the killers.

Further, he warned the militant Foreign Minister, Moshe Shertok, that statements he had made about the U. N. observers were "not . . . calculated to discourage reprehensible acts of this kind." And the Arabs, so those who know Dr. Bunche are sure, will face equal firmness and equal frankness.

For Dr. Bunche represents the United Nations. He means to make it respected.

At Lake Success, his regular role is director of the U. N. trusteeship division. This is the year-round staff watching the welfare of 15 million people in 10 trust territories, slated under the Charter to be led toward self-government and freedom.

His division has displayed intelligence and initiative. Its members have believed in the Charter, and with them the twelve-nation Trusteeship Council, albeit not always unerringly, has striven to carry out the pledges of the oft-neglected covenant.

Books Weren't Enough

DR. BUNCHE is now 44. Born in Detroit, he studied at the University of California, majoring in international relations, and then at Harvard. But he decided he should learn by getting about among people.

He sailed for Africa, went into French Togoland, then a mandate under the League of Nations. He went into next-door Dahomey, a French colony in West Africa. He came back for awhile to the faculty of Howard University, in Washington, then decided to study cultural anthropology. And this time he traveled to the Kenya Plateau and plunged into the hinterland.

For three months he lived among the Kikuyus. He found that where natives dwelled in the back country, in the traditional tribal way, they lived in peace. But when they came into contact with other cultures, dislocations set in.

Transition meant trouble. For men seem always readier to pick up new vices than virtues.

He studied these mores all over Africa, in Malaya and Indonesia, the Philippines and China and Japan, and in the Caribbean.

He found that the proudest culture is not necessarily the finest. For it was when he worked on the Carnegie Corporation's survey of the Negro in America, as aide to Gunnar Myrdal of Sweden, that he first ran into threats and violence. Thrice he and Dr. Myrdal were driven out of towns in the South.

IN THE WAR he served with the Office of Strategic Services, and drew up background material to prepare for the invasion of North Africa. He went into the State Department in January, 1944, and helped draft what became the trusteeship and non-self-governing territories sections of the Charter.

The United States made him assistant secretary on its Dumbarton Oaks delegation; then adviser at the San Francisco Conference, the U. N. Preparatory Commission in London and the first session of the General Assembly. The U. N. borrowed him to help organize its staff late in 1946 by which time the State Department had made him associate chief of its Division of Dependent Area Affairs.

In February, 1947, he gave up the State Department task to serve an international cause—the U. N. Palestine Commission when its five lonely pilgrims sought to point out the need for order in the mess left by the Assembly's first vote for partition, in November, 1947. And when the mandate ended without guarantees and the predicted war began he joined with Count Bernadotte in th

effort to ease the tensions.

Death Missed Connections

THERE ARE THOSE who see the hand o Providence in Dr. Bunche's assumptio of his present post.

On every journey through the Middl East except this one, Dr. Bunche had traveled with Count Bernadotte, usually seated beside him in any car they rode. This time Count Bernadotte had been composing his final report to the Assembly—what proved to be his last testament.

The report couldn't be finished in time for both to make a final round of the Middle East before the Assembly session in Paris, so Count Bernadotte left Rhodes without Dr. Bunche, arranging to meet him in Jerusalem September 17.

Dr. Bunche went to Beirut. The mediation plane came for him an hour late. It needed 45 minutes for repairs. Then it flew him to Haifa. There his secretary was halted by Jewish officials, who didn't care for her British passport. A half hour's more delay.

They got to Jerusalem at last. New arguments ensued at the Jewish lines, which hadn't known they were coming. And while they argued, Count Bernadotte went to his date with death, and with him the man who sat beside him, a French colonel.

Within three hours, on the telephones between Paris and Lake Success and Oslo, the top minds of the U. N. filled the gap made by death. They turned to a man who knew peoples and who was dedicated to the international cause—Dr. Ralph Bunche.

Report to U. N. on Renewed Fighting in Negeb

PARIS, Dec. 27 (A)—Here is the text of a report on the renewed fighting in Palestine's Negeb desert, submitted to the United Nations Security Council today over the signature of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting Mediator.

Dec. 25, 1948.

Sir,

In connection with the note submitted to the Security Council by the Government of Egypt with reference to the fighting in the Negeb which began on 22 December, I am communicating the following.

On 22 December I received a message from Haifa signed by the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision General [William E.] Riley, informing me that on the morning of 21 December a note had been received from Egyptian military authorities as follows:

"In the light of the present situation in the country, the Chief of General Staff Baruch considers that the moment is opportune for peace. The Egyptian Government appears to confine itself to a single clause in a resolution passed by the Security Council in order to undo the main purpose the Security Council had in mind—namely the conclusion of an armistice as a first step toward peace. In view of the fact that the Egyptian Government has done nothing to indicate any desire on its part to achieve a settlement, even after the Government of Israel in response to Dr. Bunche's appeal expressed its readiness to release by stages the Egyptians surrounded at Faluja, the Government of Israel feels bound to reserve its freedom of action, with a view to defending its territory and hastening the conclusion of peace."

On 23 December United Nations observers stationed at Gaza on the Egyptian side reported that the Gaza coast was shelled by an Israeli ship on 22 December and that the town itself was bombed by aircraft on 23 December. They also communicated reports from the Egyptian G. O. C. [general officer commanding] that Israeli planes had attacked El Arish airfield, Khan Yunis and Rafah on 22 December; and that Faluja reviewing the routines of truce supervision with a view to their simplification and to increasing the usefulness and efficiency of the liaison staff attached to the observers in the service of the Chief of Staff.

"I am accordingly instructed to suggest to you to appoint an officer to discuss new methods and routines of supervision with myself and to inform you that in the meantime the Chief of General Staff Baruch has decided to suspend temporarily all current arrangements for observers tours.

"The Chief of General Staff Baruch would be grateful if you could inform this headquarters at your convenience of the name of the officer appointed so that an initial meeting can be arranged without delay."

General Riley in reply to this message stated the suspension of United Nation observer operations would be contrary to the provisions of paragraph A of the Security Council resolution of 19 October and that the suggestion was unacceptable.

On 21 December the senior United Nation observer at Tel Aviv reported that he had been informed by Israeli authorities that they would not provide liaison officer for routine observation trips until the meeting they desired had been held, and that liaison officers would be provided only for unusual incidents or complaints. On 22 December General Riley received a second message in the same view but adding that Israeli authorities "did not intend to suspend observer operations indefinitely."

On 21 December I sent the following message for communication to the appropriate officials in the Government of Israel:

"In my view the course proposed in Baruch's message will constitute a most serious obstruction to the truce, will be in direct contravention of the truce resolutions of the Security Council, and if persisted in will make it imperative for me to report to the Security Council our complete inability to supervise the truce on the Israeli side. This would severely affect prospects for armistice negotiations.

"We will, of course, give serious consideration to any views or suggestions which the Provisional Government may see fit to advance as regards the methods and procedures of truce supervision."

The daily truce supervision report of 20 December stated that Israeli refusal to furnish liaison officers made impossible truce observation in the Faluja area on that day.

On the night of 21 December General Riley conferred with Mr. Shiloah of the Government of Israel and pointed out that the situation at Faluja was the stumbling block to the initiation of armistice negotiations in the Negeb sector. General Riley informed Mr. Shiloah that he was confident that armistice discussions could proceed promptly if the Israelis would consent to the withdrawal of the encircled Egyptian force at Faluja. Mr. Shiloah promised a prompt reply from his Government on the proposal for the evacuation of the Egyptian force by stages.

On 22 December the following reply was received from the Government of Israel, signed by M. Eytan:

"Mr. Reuven Shiloah has reported to the Government on the conversation he had with you yesterday evening in Haifa, and I have now been instructed to transmit to you in the name of the Government the reply which Mr. Shiloah promised to let you have by tonight.

"The Government of Israel has during the past two weeks been watching with concern the steady deterioration of the prospects for peace with Egypt.

"Following the visit made to the Middle East at the beginning of this month by Dr. Ralph Bunche, who felt that there was a good chance of the Egyptian Government agreeing to the initiation of armistice talks in accordance with the Security Council's resolution, the Government of Israel was prepared, as a token of good-will, to order that a start be made in the evacuation of the Egyptian forces encircled at Faluja. A communication to this effect was made to Dr. Bunche on Dec. 9.

"The Government now understands that the Egyptian Government has changed its mind, and that it is not willing to take any practical steps in the direction of

Dr. Bunche In Palestine With 31 UN Members

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — (ANP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, personal representative of the UN secretary-general and chief of the secretariat in Palestine and Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations mediator, are on the Palestine scene. The complete roster of UN Palestine personnel in the field numbers 31.

Dr. Bunche is the only Negro in the party.

Bunche's Plan Said to Ask Full Negeb Retreat

He Shows It to Israelis and Egyptians; Rejection by Tel Aviv Called Likely

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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PARIS, Nov. 11.—Dr. Ralph J Bunche, acting United Nations Palestine mediator, showed his tentative Negeb demilitarization plan to the Israelis and the Egyptians today, and it was understood that the plan calls for the victorious Israeli troops to withdraw to the Oct. 14 lines they held before their Negeb campaign began.

Beersheba, the main desert market town of the northern Negeb, which the Israeli troops took over during their offensive, would be placed under Arab administration, it was understood.

While the tentative plan put forward by Dr. Bunche is subject to change by a seven-country subcommittee of the Security Council, which meets tomorrow, its form at present did not bode well for its chances of acceptance by the Israelis.

Only today in Haifa, the north Palestine seaport, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of Israel, asserted, "No force on earth can remove the Jews from the Negeb, short of carrying them bodily—and they are a heavy burden."

If the Israelis reject whatever Negeb withdrawal plan is ultimately agreed upon, then the seven-country subcommittee is supposed to study the possibility of U. N. punitive measures against them.

These could include stern orders to obey the U. N. withdrawal request, or various types of U. N. sanctions, or even theoretical U. N. military action against the Israelis.

Bunche Asks UN to Admit Israel

Would Abolish Own Post as Mediator

PARIS—Pointing out that there was a "possibility" that the Palestine conflict might be quickly dissolved and reasonably settled without further resort to warfare, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations Palestine mediator, made a two-fold request of UN here on Thanksgiving Day.

Speaking before the political committee of the General Assembly, Dr. Bunche urged the UN to affirm Isreal's right to UN membership and to issue a strong call to the people of Israel and the Arabs to get together and to negotiate an end to the Palestine war.

The mediator stated that if the UN keeps a firm hand on the Palestine situation and guarantees the eventual boundaries of Israel as maximum boundaries, it would do much to quell the Arabs' fears and induce them to negotiate directly with the Israelis, which they are loathe to do at a present.

Would Abolish Own Office

Asking that his own office as mediator be terminated and conciliation commission established, Dr. Bunche pointed out that due to the work of his predecessor, Count Bernadotte, and himself, the Palestine situation was better now than it was when the mediation effort began in May.

In addition to Dr. Bunche's recommendations, seven different resolutions calling for a new conciliation commission designed to promote Arab-Israeli negotiations were introduced before the committee.

However, in face of this UN move toward setting up conciliation for Palestine, the committee heard again from Arabs, backed up by Great Britain, that they would never negotiate with the Israeli.

Negro Is Key Man To U.N. Arbitrator

RHODES, June 21 (R).—Count Bernadotte, Palestine Mediator, yesterday consulted with a small panel of experts who keep him supplied with technical information.

The Director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, Mr Ralph J. Bunche, forty-four-year-old American Negro, is Bernadotte's key assistant.

Other men in Bernadotte's "brain trust" are Paul Mohn of Sweden, Henri Vigier of France, Mr Bunche was graduated from Harvard University with a doctorate in philosophy.

He studied colonial policy and the Senior Political Officer in the Department of Security Council affairs and John Reedman, South anthropology in the London African Economic Expert. School of Economics and at the University of Cape Town.

Proposal Would Cut Armies on Both Sides

By Victor H. Bernstein
STAR Staff Correspondent

PARIS, Nov. 9—The UN seemed closer tonight to application of sanctions in Palestine than at any time since the Holy Land problem first came up before it a year and a half ago.

Developments today were:

¶ Ralph Bunche, acting Palestine mediator, urged the Security Council to order—under threat of application of "sanctions" chapter of the UN Charter—creation of broad, demilitarized zones in the Holy Land and ultimate reduction of the armed forces of both sides.

¶ The seven-nation Security Council subcommittee—set up last week to study measures to implement the order to the Israelis to withdraw to Oct. 14 positions in the Negev—was called to meet tomorrow with Bunche and Brig. Gen. William E. Riley, chief of staff of the UN truce mission in Palestine.

Supplants Truce

Bunche's proposal, placed before the Council at a closed session, is aimed at supplanting the present truce with an "armistice" which, according to its author, is a necessary prelude to any basic political settlement in Palestine.

Bunche's plan calls for:

¶ An undertaking by all parties concerned, acting through the UN mediator, to settle all outstanding truce problems in all sectors of Palestine.

¶ Establishment of an armistice, involving separation of the opposing armed forces by creation of demilitarized zones under UN observation.

¶ Such ultimate withdrawal and reduction of these forces as will "ensure the restoration of Palestine to peacetime conditions."

Cites Earlier Action

Sanctions backing for the proposal is provided in a paragraph which cites the Council resolution of last July 15 and recalls that this resolution "determined that the situation in Palestine constitutes a threat to peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter."

The cited article is contained in Chapter VII—the sanctions chapter of the charter—and opens the way for application of UN punishment on peace offenders.

Bunche's proposal was immediately attacked by the Israeli spokesman, who declared it involved "withdrawal of Israeli troops on their own territory."

The spokesman pointed out that this proposal placed the emphasis on Israeli-Arab negotiations, which the Israelis had been seeking, while the current version contains no direct mention of negotiations and lays responsibility for implementation directly on the mediator and the Security Council.

U. S., British 'Interested'

U. S. and British spokesmen indicated "favorable interest" in the proposal but it is understood that neither delegation has definitely commited itself.

The *Star* learns that Bunche, in presenting his suggestions, painted the Arab military situation as completely black and pointed out that the Israelis, who have so far been fighting a defensive war, could at any time swing into the offensive.

The Council will continue its private discussions of the Bunche plan tomorrow morning. It was indicated that the subcommittee meeting which will examine the Negev situation in the light of possible sanctions will also be a closed session.

Bunche Sends Israeli Personal Plea for Truce

Security Council Subcommittee Approves Study of Sanctions Unless Jews Yield Gains

From Overseas Dispatches.

Paris, Oct. 30.—The United Nations, in a desperate effort to save its crumbling Palestine truce, tonight cabled Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok a personal appeal to call off the Jewish offensive on the northern front.

A Security Council subcommittee meantime approved a resolution calling for a study of possible economic and diplomatic sanctions against Israel unless she gives up Beersheba and other newly won territory in southern Palestine.

U.N. Confused Over Truce.

U.N. truce headquarters in Haifa notified the Security Council it had directed both Israeli and Arab forces to cease hostilities by noon.

The Lebanese field commander replied he would obey the order unless Jewish forces "continue their attacks or do not cease fire within the lapse of a certain time."

The Jewish field commander referred the order to his Government for decision. Faced with this delay, acting U.N. Mediator Dr. Ralph Bunche personally appealed to Shertok to accept the order.

Bunche Counters Arab Policy.

Bunche also is urging that the Security Council order Israel and the Arabs to negotiate driectly on all Holy Land truce problems, it was reported tonight.

The mediator's suggestion would run counter to the Arab policy heretofore of refusing to negotiate with Israel on the grounds that negotiations would be a recognition of the Jewish state.

The informant said Bunche made the suggestion in notes to five members of the Security Council subcommittee.

U. S. Elections Cause Delay.

Further action on possible sanctions against Israel for alleged truce violations on the southern Palestine front must wait until after the American presidential election Tuesday.

The United States was not represented on the five-nation subcommittee which approved the Anglo-Chinese resolution urging a study of such sanctions. The resolution cannot come up before the Security Council as a whole before Tuesday or Wednesday.

The American delegation supported the resolution when it first was discussed in the Security Council Thursday. But then yesterday it withdrew its support, reportedly as the result of intervention by President Truman.

Russia to Oppose Sanctions.

Britain supported the resolution in the subcommittee. But Dmitri Manuilski of the Ukraine opposed it and said Russia would do likewise when it reached the Security Council as a whole.

France sought modifications but was overruled.

As approved, the resolution provides that Arab and Jewish forces withdraw to lines they held October 14 in the Negev area of Southern Palestine.

This would require only a Jewish withdrawal, for the Jews took Beersheba and opened up supply lines to Jewish settlements farther south in the 10-day battle.

Delay Threatens U.N. Power.

Bunche was understood to be planning to appeal for new Security Council intervention if Jews and Arabs refuse to cease hostilities in northern Palestine.

The new outbreak of warfare and the postponement of all other U.N. action until after the American election threatened to wipe away the last remnant of U.N. control over Palestine.

Many diplomats expected the issue to be settled by violence on Palestine's battlefields before the General Assembly even gets around to its thrice-delayed discussion of a permanent settlement.

They agreed that the new outbreak of fighting in northern Palestine confronted the Security Council and, through it, the United Nations, with the sharpest challenge yet to its oft-broken Palestine truce order.

Difficult Decision Faced.

If the new cease-fire order is ignored, Council members may have to choose between setting real punitive machinery in motion—something considered almost impossible in view of the East-West split—and merely scolding the Jews and Arabs again in the hope that this will stop the fighting.

Diplomats doubted that strong words—unless backed up by a genuine possibility of punitive measures—would be sufficient to keep the truce patched together until the General Assembly can debate a final settlement.

Israelis Claim Victories In New Fights In North

Tel Aviv, Oct. 30 (AP)—An Israel Army spokesman said tonight the Jews have captured several positions in their new northern Palestine offensive and that the U. N. cease-fire order could not be accepted unconditionally.

U. N. truce headquarters at Haifa reported Israeli troops on the move almost the length of the northern border with Lebanon. It ordered both sides to cease-fire at 4 p.m. today.

Four hours after the dead line the Israeli Army said the Government still was considering the offer but saw no way to accept it until further guarantees were given that irregular Arab forces of Fawzi Bey el Kaukji withdrew from height the occupied last week.

Arab broadcasts said Israeli's forces were on the march all along the northern front. U.N. observers said the Jews were attacking with artillery, planes, and troops along a 20-mile arc from Tarshiha to Lake Hula.

There were unconfirmed reports that Tarshiha, 12 miles northeast of Acre on the coast, had fallen after repeated bombing and land attacks. Tarshiha is the main base of the Arab irregulars.

An Israeli Army communique indicated hard fighting was going on, but said the operations were restricted to a Jewish counterattack to drive out Syrians, Lebanese, and Kaukji's liberation army from heights the Arabs had seized in the Menarah region north of Lake Hula.

Bunche Opines Palestine Problem Being Solved

NEW YORK (NNPA) — The war in Palestine is over and "the problem is well on the way to final solution," according to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations mediator for Palestine, who arrived here aboard the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam on December 19.

Local incidents may break out for some time, Dr. Bunche said, but "I would not regard them too seriously."

The Jewish state of Israel is "firmly established," he added. And he hoped the new Assembly conciliation commission — composed of the United States, France and Turkey — would start work speedily and be able to avoid the conflicting calls of meditation and investigation which had been the "biggest problem" in the efforts of Count Folke-Bernadotte and himself.

"The fact was," Dr. Bunche observed, "that often the meditation effort was interfered with and handicapped by supervising the truce and deciding on truce violations. Just about the time when the program had made a good atmosphere some true violation would come up and we'd have to crack down."

Dr. Bunche, his wife and son, Ralph, 5, were among 1,201 passengers, including more than 100 U. N. Delegates and officials aboard the ship, returning from the Paris session of the Assembly.

SUCCEEDED COUNT

Dr. Bunche took over the mediator's duties when Count Folke Bernadotte was assassinated last September 17. His job continues until the new commission starts operating and then he will return to his job as director of the U. N. Trusteeship division.

Seven hundred U. N. representatives are still laboring in the Holy Land, including 500 American, Belgian and French military truce observers, Dr. Bunche said. Brigadier General William E. Riley, United States Marine Corps, as chief of staff, is seeking an armistice in Gaza under the most recent Security Council proposal.

"I foresee a very great future for the country," Dr. Bunche said, "one in which there will be friendly relations between the state of Israel and neighboring Arab states. It should be a great future, not only in the citrus industry but in textiles, diamond cutting and specialized skills. The land has a wonderful climate — and may do well with a movie industry and tourist trade, too."

Dr. Bunche said he believed Israel should be admitted to the U. N. "I have not presumed to say on what particular date," he added, when asked about the Security Council's rejecting the application recently. "But automatically a state whose existence was sponsored by the U. N. — we were its midwife — ought to become a member."

Ralph Bunche Heads Mission To Palestine; Replaces Bernadotte

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. — Unofficial reports from the United Nations headquarters here this week indicate that Dr. Ralph Bunche, former Howard University professor, and ranking member of the UN mediation commission in Palestine, will be confirmed at the United Nations Paris headquarters on Tuesday as Palestine mediator to replace Count Folke Bernadotte who was assassinated on a Jerusalem street last Friday.

Immediately following the slaying of the Swedish head of the mission, Bunche was ordered by UN Acting Secretary General Benjamin Cohen to take over as acting Palestine mediator and assume full charge of the Holy Land mission. Thus a 43 year old American Negro international civil servant and former employee of the U. S. State Department becomes the chief figure of one of the most dangerous and ticklish diplomatic missions on the international scene.

Missed Death By Delay

Dr. Bunche himself only narrowly missed being in the death car in which Count Bernadotte and French Col. Andre Serot were shot down by tommy-guns in the hands of Stern gang Jewish extremists because of a delay on official business. Bernadotte, Serot and Bunche usually travelled about together, but the American remained behind in Rhodes to complete the commission's official report on the Palestine mission to the UN general assembly. He arrived in Jerusalem in a separate airplane one hour after the assassinations occurred.

Following his designation as acting-mediator, Dr. Bunche issued an official statement charging the new Israeli government with full responsibility for the murders of the two international diplomats, and blaming the outburst upon "prejudicial and unfounded statements concerning the truce supervision" made by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Sherto[illegible].

As the new head of the Palestine mediation mission, Dr. Bunche will report to the UN general assembly in Paris this month on the progress of the truce between Jews and Arabs over the settlement of the Palestine question.

Ranking Negro Diplomat

As acting mediator of the Palestine commission, Dr. Bunche holds the highest diplomatic post by a Negro in international affairs. As a permanent UN official he is director of the division of trusteeships, and a member of the commission on dependent territories.

Dr. Bunche is a native of Detroit, Michigan, and a graduate of the University California and Harvard. Following several years as head of the department of social science at Howard University, he travelled all over the world on special U. S. mission.

During the World War II he was deputy chief of the Near East and Africa sections of the Office of Strategic Services and later as chief of the African section. Following the war as a permanent career man in the U. S. Department, he served as a member and director of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, and as a member of the U. S. delegation at San Francisco when the United Nations organization was formed.

He became one of the first Americans to be assigned to the permanent UN staff, and was serving as chief of the division of trusteeships when he was chosen as a member of the three-man Palestine mediation commission headed by the late Count Bernadotte.

Six Colored Men Play Important Roles In United Nations Machine

JAMES HICKS and DAISY HICKS

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—With the United Nations almost daily balancing the scales between war and peace in the world, six colored men, about the majority of whom little is heard, are playing important roles in the delicate machinery which keeps the scales balanced.

These six men work on diversified jobs in the United Nations machinery but all their efforts are coordinated toward the same end—to maintain peace and to aid in the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all the peoples of the world.

The six men are Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division and secretariat of the five nations' Palestine Commission; Dr. Ernest Kalibala, African specialist in the territorial reasearch and analysis section of the Trusteeship Division; Daniel A. Chapman, West African area specialist in the trusteeship division; Edward Dawson, section chief in the Human Rights Division; Dr. William H. Dean, chief of the African section, division of economics, stability and development, and James A. Bough, chief of the Caribbean section of the division of information from non-self-governing territories.

Most widely known is Dr. Bunche, whose most recent struggle with the Palestine issue and the creation of the new Jewish state of Israel has received international attention.

Born forty years ago in Detroit, married, the father of thee children, Dr. Bunche is principal secretary of the Palestine Commission and acted as chief epresentative of the Secretary General of the UN to work with Count Folke Bernadotte, UN Palestine mediator, who secured a truse which temporarily stopped the war in the Holy Land. Dr. Bunche acted as Bernadotte's right hand man.

Dr. Kalibala has bridged the entire gamut of civilization from primitive life to the cultural society life of New York City.

(Not as widely known as Dr. Bunche, Dr. Kalibala, as are a specialist for Africa territoies, does research work on East Africa and compiles studies on the economic, social and political development of Africans. In addition, he does research work on the League of Nations' Permanent Mandates Commission for the u[illegible] of the secretariat.

Bough's position in the UN concerns itself with one of the world's most sensitive problems—the problem of seventy-four non-self-governing territories embracing a total of 200 million people.

While [illegible] section in the division of economics, stability and development of the department of economic affairs, is concerned with the economic well being of the non-self-governing people of Africa.

He taught economics at Atlanta University from 1933 to 1942 and was a consultant on the Researchers' Planning Board from 1940 to 1942 and on OPA price executive for the Virgin Islands from 1942 to 1944. Dr. Dean is the author of the "Theory of the Geographical Location of Economic Activities" and in 1942, submitted a paper to the Economic History Association at Williamstown, Massachusetts, on the "History and Present of Location Theory." He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the American Economic Association.

Lawson is the senior oficial in the UN's Division of Human Rights, which has just formulated and completed the drafting of an International Bill of Human Rights for the world.

He acts as secretary of the Commission on Human Rights and of the sum-commission on the prevention of dicrimination and protection of minorities.

Chapman is charged with the responsibility of scrutinizing and analyzing United Nation information on East ad West Africa's Gold Coast. He attended the Breman Mission School at [illegible] and Achimata College on the Gold Coast and then went to Oxford where he earned his M. A. degree in geography and was graduated with high honors. He served on the staff of Achimata College, was secretary of the All-Ewe-Conference and edited the Ewe New Letter— a publication devoted to the affairs of the Ewe people of the British and French Togoland.

Dr. Dean as chief of the African

South Africa Strongest Opponent To Passage

PARIS—(ANP)—The United Nations Declaration of Human rights, passed by the UN Social committee on a 29-0 vote here Tuesday, Dec. 7, received a stormy reception from the general assembly meeting Friday. The session, which closed with proponents and opponents fighting to a deadlock, was characterized by charges and counter charges being hurled back and forth.

Strongest opposition was registered by the South African delegates, who accused those favoring the bill of rights of going "too far." Russia, silent up to now as to her views on the declaration, leaped in to accuse England and the United States of jointly being responsible for World War II, and to blast Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, member of the 58-nation social committee and head of the human rights commission, for the prominent part she played in drafting the document.

Earlier in the week, the declaration was approved by 29 members of the social group, including the U. S., representative, with no vote being cast against it. Seven nations, made up of Canada and the Slav bloc, abstrained from voting. Twenty-two nations were absent from the session.

LONG DEBATE

The final, draft, now before the general assembly, represents two and a half years in ideological debate over each article contained therein. It was hailed by Mrs. Roosevelt as "probably the most important thing done by man for many years from a moral and spiritual point of view". She pointed out that although it was not binding on the UN, its "moral effect" would be great.

She predicted that censorship "cannot bar human rights" and that a "curious grapevine" would inform the Russian people of the bill of rights. "It is true that the declaration does not oblige a nation to change its laws, but any such document drawn up by 58 nations has a moral effect," she declared. "Little by little nations will change things as people ask their governments why they do not receive those rights.

"Even in countries where the press is government-controlled, information of the human rights set down in the declaration will seep through. The UN document is like the American Bill of Rights, which has influenced the United States, although it is not always followed to the letter.

Hardest problems faced by delegates were to reconcile conflicting ideas on the relationship of man to state and the relative importance of liberty and security.

SIGNIFICANT ARTICLES

Most significant of the articles taining to freedom of life, liberty in the declaration were those persecurity of person; discriminaforming to the protection and tion; right to free trial; equal pay for work; and the rights to marry and divorce.

The preamble sets forth that "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of al lmembers of the human family is the foundation of

Article 1 declares: "All human beings are born free and equal, in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

Article 2 sets forth the fact that "everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms in this declaration" without distinction of any kind, "such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." These rights were held to be applicable equally to inhabitants of trust and non-self-governing territories.

Included among other articles were, in brief; right to privacy, freedom from interference with home or correspondence, right to equal pay for equal work, right to equal rights in marriage and divorce, right to social security, adequate standard of living, education, rest, leisure and periodic holidays with pay and the right of children born out of wedlock to the same social protection as those born in marriage."

ISRAEL AND EGYPT GET BUNCHE ORDER TO RETIRE IN NEGEB

Withdrawal to Oct. 14 Lines Is Opposed by Both Sides for Strategic Reasons

NEUTRALIZES BEERSHEBA

Town Won by Tel Aviv Forces Would Be Demilitarized, With Arab Civil Rule

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 13—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations Mediator for Palestine, tonight called on the Government of Israel to withdraw its forces in the Negeb to the positions they occupied on Oct. 14, before the recent fighting. This would involve the evacuation of Beersheba, which would be demilitarized and placed under Arab civilian administration.

A similar order addressed to the Government of Egypt would leave the Egyptian troops roughly in the positions to which they have withdrawn since the Egyptian offensive against Israel collapsed.

Israeli and Egyptian sources both expressed strong criticism of Dr. Bunche's order tonight.

[In Tel Aviv the Israeli Government announced a full-scale colonization plan for the Negeb, to be launched shortly. The plan would be centered on Beersheba as an Israeli town. The exact number of colonies to be established was kept secret, but it was admitted that the plan represented the largest simultaneous settlement operation to date in Palestine.]

Dr. Bunche's order was cabled to the two Governments after his proposals for provisional demarcation lines in the Negeb had been approved earlier in the day by the Special Committee of the United Nations Security Council by a vote or six to nothing, with the Soviet Union abstaining.

On the proposal of Philip C. Jessup, United States representative, no formal resolution was proposed, but a vote was taken on the general proposition that the committee felt that Dr. Bunche's proposals were equitable and fully in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Council Nov. 4.

Sources close to the Israeli delegation feel that Dr. Bunche's order is intended to pave the way for the adoption of the report of the late Count Folke Bernadotte, which would modify the boundaries fixed by the United Nations General Assembly's partition plan by giving the Arabs all of the Negeb (instead of dividing it between Israel and whatever Arab Government may be established in exchange for assiging to Israel all of Galilee (which, under the partition resolution was also to be split up between the two sides).

Egyptian sources, on the other hand, insisted that whereas the Egyptian troops would have to be withdrawn to the Egyptian side of the frontier, and thus would be far removed if fighting was renewed, Israeli forces would merely be moved back to areas from where they could promptly be returned to the front lines.

Whether either side will accept Dr. Bunche's order is not known but in any event it is generally accepted that there is no chance whatever that the Security Council will attempt to order sanctions. The Council will meet Monday to consider the British proposal that the terms of the Nov. 4 resolution be extended to include return to the positions occupied by the respective forces in Galilee before the resumption of fighting last month.

This resolution called upon Israel and Egypt to withdraw their forces to the Oct. 14 lines. It said that if the resolution was not complied with within a time limit to be fixed by Dr. Bunche the committee should "study, as a matter of urgency," and report to the Council on further measures to be taken under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

Speed-Up Move Urged

Meanwhile, in an effort to speed up consideration of the Bernadotte report, Herbert V. Evatt of Australia proposed to the Assembly's general or steering committee that it be referred to a special or ad hoc committee to be established. Such a step, which would relieve the log-jam in the Assembly's Political Committee, has long been advocated by a number of leading delegates who believe that the establishment of such a committee offers the only hope that the General Assembly can complete its work before Christmas and avoid a special session next February or March.

However, both Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon and Jacob A. Malik of the Soviet Union objected and a decision was postponed until Monday. Earlier in the session a proposal to establish a special committee for Palestine was rejected largely because the United States delegation did not want to reveal its position on the Bernadotte report during the Presidential campaign.

However, it is understood that the present proposal for the establishment of a special committee came from John Foster Dulles, who is now representing the United States on most questions before the overloaded Political Committee. Dr. Malik of Lebanon objected because he believed that such action would be "fully misunderstood" in the Arab world and suggested that the Political Committee be asked to curtail its debates.

Mr. Malik of Russia objected on the ground that the small delegations might have difficulty in supplying representatives for a new committee and proposed instead that the Political Committee try to speed up its work by holding two night meetings a week instead of one.

The exact demarcation lines laid down in Dr. Bunche's order will not be published until tomorrow. However, usually reliable sources said that the Israeli forces, in addition to exacuating Beersheba, would be called on to retire to positions slightly behind the El Majdal-Faluja line, where the fighting betwen the Israeli and Egyptian forces has been concentrated. In addition, Israel would be required to evacuate a small number of troops north of Gaza, an Arab stronghold.

The Egyptians, for their part, would maintain their forces on a line fifteen or twenty miles north of the Egyptian border. The zone in between, which on the average is somewhere between forty and fifty miles wide, would be set apart as a neutral or demilitarized zone. Dr. Bunche's plan would leave Jewish settlements that dot this area in Israeli hands.

Mr. Jessup was followed by the representatives of Belgium, China, Colombia, Britain and France, all of whom endorsed the Bunche proposal, except that Alexandre Parodi, the French representative, expressed the hope that, in accordance with the Nov. 4 resolution, the order would be followed up by a move to establish permanent truce lines.

Venezuelan delegation to the Assembly and minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet of Romulo Gallegos, ousted as president of Venezuela recently by a military coup.

Blanco said he still regarded Gallegos as president, adding that he would not return to his native

Bunche Here, Predicts Peace, Israel Success

Forecasting a great future for Israel and peace between it and the Arab states, Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting UN mediator for Israel, returned here yesterday saying, "I'd say the war in Palestine is now over."

Bunche, his wife and their five-year-old son arrived with 1198 other passengers on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, which docked in Hoboken.

Bunche said he thinks the Palestine problem is "well on its way to a final solution," with the Israeli state "firmly established." He admitted that fighting still was going on, but said it was only "local incidents."

He said he would continue to serve as Palestine mediator until the Palestine Conciliation Commission set up by the UN General Assembly was functioning.

Another passenger was Dr. Andres E. Blanco, head of the

Admit Israel, U. N. Urged By Mediator

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Alabama

Bunche Says Slav Bloc Charges Are 'Slander' On Slain Bernadotte

Fri 11-26-48

Pokes At Arabs

He Says They Are Cause Of Prolonging Dispute By Refusing To Talk

PARIS, Nov. 25—(AP)—Admission of Israel to the United Nations was urged today by the acting Palestine mediator, Dr. Ralph Bunche.

He assailed as "a contemptible slander of a dead man" the allegation by Slav bloc delegates that American and British representatives secretly wrote the section of the Bernadotte report suggesting the Negev desert in the south go to the Arabs.

Bunche also warned that the Arabs must "accept responsibility for prolonging" the Palestine dispute by refusing to negotiate with Israel. Egypt, Lebanon and Trans-Jordan, however, once again gave notice that they would not negotiate directly with the Jews.

Bunche put a seven-point peace plan before the 58-nation political committee of the U. N. Assembly after Russia's Semeon K. Tsarapkin had formally submitted a resolution which observers said apparently was intended to force all U. N. truce observers, as well as all Arab armies, to withdraw from the Holy Land.

Recommends Withdrawal

Tsarapkin said the Soviet "recommends the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and foreign military personnel from territory of the Jewish and Arab states in Palestine whose establishment is provided by the decision of the General Assembly of Nov. 29, 1947."

He said this would be a step to prevent resumption of military operations in Palestine.

Asked directly if the resolution would oblige foreign U. N. truce observers to leave, Tsarapkin told a reporter "our resolution is quite clear."

Fri 11-26-48

There are 500 truce observers from the United States, France and Belgium in Palestine and surrounding Arab states. Last spring Russia abstained from voting on the question of sending observers to Palestine and raised the question as to what method was being used to choose them. Russia was not invited to send observers.

Another top development in the Palestine case was the submission by Britain of a revision of her resolution which a spokesman said was designed to bring closer together the British and American viewpoints.

It still asked that the last report of Count Bernadotte, slain U. N. mediator, be taken as a basis for a permanent setlement, however, and the British indicated they still favored giving the Jewish-occupied Negev to the Arabs.

U. S. Hews To First Plan

The Americans have proposed hewing closer to the original U. N. partition scheme which gave the Negev to the Jews.

Bunche said the Assembly should:

1. Affirm that the state of Israel exists and is entitled to a seat in the U.N.

2. Call on Arabs and Jews to try to settle their differences by negotiations, direct or indirect.

Fri 11-26-48

3. Establish a conciliation commission to help them negotiate.

4. Give this commission clear guidance as to what the Assembly would consider reasonable territorial division among Jews and Arabs, subject to any modifications to which Arabs and Jews might agree. "The more firm and precise the action of the Assembly, the better the prospects are for a peaceful settlement," he said.

5. Give strong international guarantees for both Arab and Jewish boundaries.

6. Affirm the right of Arab refugees to return to their homes, or receive compensation.

7. A special international status for Jerusalem.

His recommendation for U.N. membership for Israel came just after authoritative sources reported Israel will apply for a seat in a week or two.

Such a move would put British diplomacy on the spot. Britain, who has refused to recognize the Jewish state until its future is clearer, would invite friction with such friends as the United States, Canada and Australia if she vetoed Israel's membership. If she refused to veto she would invite the coolness of her Arab friends.

Fri 11-26-48

Bunche was emphatic in defending the record of the assassinated Bernadotte. He said the allegation that British and American representatives wrote into the Bernadotte report that part on the Negev was first published in an American periodical, which he did not name.

The same charges have been voiced in the last few days by Soviet bloc delegates who have added that the Americans and British were mainly interested in oil resources and facilities.

Israel Is Told to Halt War

Philadelphia Inquirer
Sat 11-27-48

His Stand Puts Him In Disfavor With New Nation and Its Supporters

(By Special Correspondent)

PARIS—Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting Palestine mediator for the United Nations, Monday met stubborn Israeli resistance with a flat order that they hand over Beersheba to the Arabs and give up the Southern Negev desert by Friday of this week.

This latest was the strongest order yet issued by the Acting Mediator in the Palestine conflict between Jew and Arab and was his reply to the statement of Israeli representatives, Sunday, that they had no intention of complying with an earlier order of troop withdrawal from the Negev desert.

Several weeks ago Dr. Bunche had made a report to the UN that more than strongly implied that the breach of true in the Palestine conflict was due to action on the part of Israeli forces. The position he took then and since has brought him into disfavor with leaders of the new nation and their supporters in Europe and America.

Last week discussion between Israeli representatives and UN officials over the stand Dr. Bunche had taken resulted in the young diplomat threatening to resign. Only a high UN authority prevailed and had him reconsider his decision.

Withdrawal of Israeli troops would mean that they would give up all territory the Jewish forces had won since Oct. 14. Beersheba has strategic importance as a communication center and its capture last month was acclaimed by the Government in a special victory proclamation.

Concerning latest developments over the week-end the UN Security Council had scheduled a meeting Monday afternoon to discuss a British proposal that the Negev true order be extended to Northern Palestine. The area presently in dispute is approximately twenty miles wide and twenty-five miles deep. Israeli officials contend that compliance with the Bunche order would mean actual loss of new territory.

Palestine War Ended, Bunche Says; Final Solution Held 'Well on Way'

New York Times
Mon 11-29-48

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations Mediator for Palestine, asserted yesterday that the Israeli-Arab war was ended, and the Palestine problem was well on the way to final solution.

Dr. Bunche described fighting in the Holy Land as a matter of "local incidents" that might continue for some time, but should not be regarded seriously. He said the new State of Israel was "firmly established" and the immigration problem solved.

The Mediator, accompanied by his wife and son, Ralph Jr., 5 years old, were among 100 personnel of the United Nations returning from the General Assembly sessions in Paris aboard the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam. The vessel was twelve hours late because of storms. She docked in Hoboken, N. J., at 6:40 A. M. with 1,200 passengers.

Mon 11-29-48

Dr. Bunche predicted a great future for Palestine with peaceful relations between Israel and the surrounding Arab states. He stressed the bright prospects not only for the citrus industry but for diamond and textile businesses.

The Mediator expressed hope that the Palestine Conciliation Commission set up by the General Assembly would be operating soon. He said he would continue handling truce matters until then.

Dr. Bunche reported that, with the Israeli-Arab truce soon to be superseded by an armistice, the mediation staff in the area was being reduced. The present staff was put at 700 persons.

Another passenger was Dr. Andres E. Blanco, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Romulo Gallegos, who was deposed as Venezuela President in the recent military coup.

Mon 11-29-48

Dr. Blanco headed his country's delegation to the United Nations in Paris. He said he had resigned as Foreign Minister two days prior to the military coup but that under Venezuelan law an official continued to perform his duties until officially replaced.

"I consider that the only one who can receive my resignation is the constitutional President," Dr. Blanco asserted. "If I resign to the present Government it would mean I recognize its legal existence. I know only one President of Venezuela and that is Señor Gallegos."

Dr. Blanco said he was on his way to Cuba, where he expects to see Señor Gallegos.

Ship's officers reported the loss of diamond jewelry valued at $9,000 last Friday by Mlle. Magda t'Serstevens of Buenos Aires. She boarded the vessel at Le Havre.

A former French film actress, Mlle. t'Serstevens said late yesterday at the Madison Hotel that her insurance company would notify the police of the missing jewelry. She added that it consisted of two necklaces, a clip, a bracelet and a ring.

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Among other passengers on the liner were Frederick A. Davies, vice president of the Arabian American Oil Company, Virginia Mayo and her husband, Michael O'Shea, and Joan Caulfield of the screen.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mrs. Bunche and their son Ralph, Jr., 5.

Ralph J. Bunche (Acting U.N. Mediator to Palestine)

Palestine's New Mediator

The Herald Tribune

51 Wed 9-29-48 New York, N.Y.

Dr. Bunche's International Post Is the Highest Ever Granted an American Negro

By Kenneth Bilby

HAIFA, Sept. 27.—Doctor Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations truce mediator, said today that a favorable climate had been obtained for permanent settlement of the Arab and Jewish conflict.

In his first interview since the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte Bunche informed this correspondent that "prompt and unqualified action by the General Assembly at this crucial stage can break up this grim conflict."

He indicated firmly that the time for personal mediation had passed. He said he would concentrate on maintenance of the truce while awaiting a direct U. N. peace order backed up by the threat of sanctions if either side rejects it.

The new mediator associated himself 100 per cent with the peace proposals submitted by Bernadotte. He said he was not surprised that both sides had offered objections, but he insisted that the plan now before the Assembly offered the best possible compromise.

The husky, shirt-sleeved mediator, who now occupies the highest international post ever bestowed upon an American Negro, is not concerned about his personal safety despite posters which have sprouted in Jerusalem threatening him with the same fate as Bernadotte. He has not asked for police protection, either for himself or his staff.

He moves about freely between his temporary Haifa headquarters and the hotel where he resides. Israeli military police constantly accompany him, but only because the Jewish government has insisted. Plain-clothes police are posted inconspicuously around his hotel and his office.

Wed 9-29-48

BERNADOTTE'S death was a greater personal blow to Bunche than to any one in Palestine. The younger Negro and the elderly fair-skinned member of Sweden's royal family had become close personal friends. Shortly before his death Bernadotte had invited Bunche, his wife and family to visit him in Sweden "after the job is done."

Bunche was tremendously upset by the assassination, but he denies vehemently that any of his actions since then were dictated by emotions. He continues working at a pace which exhausts his subordinates. During the two-hour talk today in his hotel room he displayed neither fear nor anger in discussing his life and events in Palestine.

Bunche's present precarious eminence represents a giant stride in the forty-four years since he was born "on the wrong side of the railroad tracks" in Detroit. His father was a barber who moved his family to Albuquerque, N. M., when Ralph and one sister were children.

His parents both died there, and Bunche moved to Los Angeles, where he worked as a carpet layer in the city dye works. He entered the University of California at Los Angeles with a scholarship, but worked as janitor to obtain spending money.

Quick and muscular, he specialized in basketball and football. As a freshman the end veins on his left leg were injured in a scrimmage accident, and he still wears a rubber bandage around this leg.

For three years he played varsity basketball, and his most vivid recollection is a collision on the court with Stanford's great athlete, Ernie Nevers. "I was out cold for twenty minutes," he reflected with a grin.

AFTER he was graduated from U. C. L. A. in 1927 Bunche enrolled at Harvard, obtaining a master's degree in political science a year later. He joined the faculty of Howard University in 1928 and began field work leading to a doctor's degree at Harvard in 1934. His thesis was based upon colonial policy in Africa and Asia, which he visited for two years, and it won him Harvard's Tappan prize for the best doctorate thesis.

One of his students at Howard was Ruth Ethel Harris, Montgomery, Ala., schoolteacher. They were soon engaged. "The engagement was broken off when I gave her 'B' instead of 'A'," Bunche said. "But her mother sided with me, and I repaired the damage later."

They now have three children, Joan, sixteen, Jane, fifteen, and Ralph Junior, four. The family resides at Parkway Village, Jamaica, L. I.

Bunche rose to chairman of the government department and full professor of political science at Howard, but has taught there only seven years. He has been on leave since 1941, when he joined the Office of Co-ordinator of Information, which later became the Office of Strategic Services. He served as African expert and worked extensively on the Allied landings in North Africa. Because of his bad leg and ear he could not be commissioned in his job.

This phase of Bunche's career received particular attention from the Stern Gang newspaper "Mivrak," which headlined soon after Bernadotte's death: "Bunche was United States intelligence agent." Informed of this today, he grinned appreciatively.

BUNCHE moved to the State Department in 1944 as colonial expert with the title of associate chief, and later acting chief of Dependent Area Affairs.

He attended the United Nations Charter conference in San Francisco, helped draft the trusteeship clauses and soon afterward heeded Trygve Lie's request to become director of the U. N. trusteeship department. He felt it gave him a broader field of activity than the State Department, but "I didn't know it would be quite so damn broad."

Bunche's extended visits away from the United States on investigations of the colonial peoples, as chief secretary of the Anglo-Palestine Inquiry Commission and as personal representative of Trygve Lie assigned to Bernadotte's staff, have removed him somewhat from another problem which interested him—the status of an American Negro. "It is not so much that I have studied it—it's rather that I have lived in it," he said.

From 1936 to '38 Bunche worked as chief assistant to Gunnar Myrdal, who wrote "American Dilemma," a study of the American Negro. Bunche and Myrdal made frequent forays into the South for information. "We got run out of several places," he recalls.

WHERE he goes from here Bunche does not know. He described himself as "pinch hitter" for Bernadotte. Because the Assembly is now grappling with the Palestine problem, he has made no new efforts to bring the Arabs and Jews together for direct mediation.

He will probably go to Rhodes shortly and from there to Paris, "where I will do everything I can" to support Bernadotte's legacy for peace in the Holy Land. He seems to have abandoned, at least for the time being, the late mediator's idea to shift truce headquarters from Rhodes to a neutral zone in Jerusalem, possibly the Government House area.

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The acting mediator has no illusion that any U. N. decision will bring complete peace to Palestine. He realizes there will still be individual acts of violence, but he hopes that the U. N. can bring about demobilization of the armies and impose a solution which will create some stability.

Bunche is stocky and broad about the waist. He has black, curly hair, wide, rather flat face and dark, penetrating eyes. He personifies informality and is on first-name terms with his associates, who admire him very much, as they did Bernadotte.

His chief idiosyncrasy is an aversion for breakfast. He never touches tea or coffee, but he smokes cigarettes chain fashion, and he is not averse to an occasional hard "think."

Bunche is a baseball fanatic. Like most Americans in Palestine, his greatest frustration stems from the blackout on daily progress of major-league baseball races.

Dr. Bunche Appointed Mediator of Palestine

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, 44-year-old director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, who escaped death with Count Folke Bernadotte in Jerusalem by a "near miracle," on Friday, was appointed to succeed the Swedish nobleman as UN mediator in the Palestine crisis.

According to George Barnes, the UN trusteeship division, Dr. chief of the UN press division, Dr. Bunche accepted the position as Bunche would have been assassi- head of the UN secretariat staff nated along with Count Folke in Palestine late in 1947. Bernadotte and his French assis- He was the first man selected tant on Friday had it not been by UPN Secretary General Trygve necessary for him to remain be- Lee for the trusteeship division hind in Rhodes to complete the when the UN was set up. special report which the Count was Immediately after the assassina- making for the UN General As- tion, which, for a while was ex- sembly session in Paris. pected to have a serious effect on According to Mr. Barnes, "On the truce between the Arabs and every mission and every trip they Jews in Palestine, Dr. Bunche was had previously taken in Jerusalem given "full authority until further and anywhere else, Count Bern- notice." dotte, Dr. Bunche and usually one That action was confirmed by other person had traveled togeth- the UN Security Council on Satur- er in the first car. day.

Arrived One Hour Later

This time, Dr. Bunche remained behind. . . to finish up the special report, which incidentally, arrived in Paris simultaneously with the news of Count Bernadotte's death. "Dr. Bunche arrived in Jerusalem on a separate plane—one hour after Count Bernadotte's death." Already overworked as head of the University of California, Dr. several major scholar-

them:

Goodwill Memorial Harvard, 1928; Ros- ship to Europe, Eng- nd West Africa, 1931. ial Science Research Doctoral Fellowship in h and East Africa, etherlands, 1936-38.

Howard Staff

major positions he ce relinquishing his of the department of nce at Howard Uni- l are the following: ecretary of the U.S. the Dumbarton Oaks echnical expert with egation to the UN sessions in San 1945, U.S. Commis- of the Caribbean Commis- of the Africa section of Strategic Services. Howard President ming the top man in

A native of Detroit, Dr. Bunche was graduated as a Phi Beta Kappa Assistant secreta delegation at the E conference, techni the U.S. delegatio organizational ses Francisco in 1945, sioner on the Carib sion and head of th of the Office of St Lauded by Howa

Before becoming

Assistant in political science, University of California, 1925-27; instructor in political science, Howard, 1928-29; assistant professor, 1930-31; associate professor, 1933-38, professor, 1938, and head of the department, 1929.

Commenting on the appointment, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard, praised Dr. Bunche highly, citing his academic accomplishments and extolling him especially for his broad outlook and sound reasoning.

Declaring that Howard is basking in reflected glory, Dr. John- son revealed that Dr. Bunche's name has never been taken off the faculty roster and expressed that Dr. Bunche would return someday to his post as a depart- ment head at Howard.

Married to the former Ruth Harris in June, 1930, he is the father of three children, Joan, 16; Jane, 15, and Ralph Jr., 5.

GEORGE S.

SCHUYLER VIEWS and REVIEWS

Dr. Bunche, Outstanding Diplomat, Is in the Doghouse

The Courier Sat 10-2-48 Pittsburgh Pa

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier —The Editors)

THE DISTINGUISHED Negro diplomat, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, recently designated head of the United Nations Palestine mission, is in the doghouse. Dr. Bunche, former assistant to the assassinated UN mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, is incarcerated in the well-known canine residence because he rashly charged the Israeli Government with "full responsibility" for the atrocious crime; declaring further that the killing "by Jewish assailants is an outrage against the international community and an unspeakable violation of elemental morality."

As if that were not enough, Dr. Bunche told Foreign Minister Shertok of Israel that, "In this connection, I feel obliged to record the view that the prejudicial and unfounded statements concerning truce supervision attributed to you and Colonel Yadin as having been made at your press conference in Tel Aviv on Thursday, Sept. 16, and as reported in The Palestine Post of Sept. 17, are not the kind of statements which would be calculated to discourage reprehensible acts of this kind."

Sat 10-2-*48

HERE WAS a courageous and truthful statement by a young and capable diplomat. It is difficult to see how the Zionists can escape full responsibility as intellectual authors of the crime in view of their reckless and inflammatory statements, and particularly since the assassination took place well inside the Israeli lines in Jerusalem where the victims, Count Bernadotte and Colonel Serot, were supposed to have safe conduct accorded all UN officials of the Palestine mission.

The assassins were dressed in Israeli Army uniforms and, as stated, were inside that Army's lines and presumably mixed with Jewish troops. While the assassins belonged to the irregular gang of extremist goons rather than the Israeli Army, the latter had the responsibility of protecting the Count and his entourage.

* * *

NEVERTHELESS, and despite the truth of Dr. Bunche's criticism, the Zionists want his head, and considering the singular influence of this tiny, but influential minority in world affairs, they are likely to get it. The day following the ruthless killings, 500 Zionist delegates met in an all-day conference of the Greater New York Mazrachi Council and repudiated the Bunche charge against Shertok. They had the effrontery to add that Dr. Bunche "must himself realize that the United Nations bears a great measure of responsibility in not providing an adequate police force to protect the UN representatives."

This is tantamount to admitting the inability of the Israeli Army to protect a handful of neutral observers with safe conduct in their midst. It is noteworthy that while these UN observers also went behind the Arab lines, the Moslem forces seem to have experienced no difficulty in protecting Count Bernadotte's party.

* * *

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, the rabbi who heads the American section of the World Zionist Organization, went even farther. At the meeting of the National Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America in New York's Hotel Pennsylvania on Sept. 19, this Zionist declared, "I am inclined to think that Mr. Bunche has ended his usefulness as a possible mediator in the situation."

This reflection of Rabbi Silver is ominous. We may now expect these people to put sufficient pressure on the USA and the UN to get this able American Negro diplomat ousted from his post. This would be characteristic of this determined international group, so we need not be surprised if Dr. Bunche is soon back in our midst. In this connection it is not without significance that many of the white reporters present at the Shertok interview, criticized as inflammatory by Dr. Bunche, were quick to rush to Foreign Minister Shertok's defense, declaring that he (Shertok) did not say what newspapers reported him as saying.

Sat 10-2-*48

WHATEVER HAPPENS to Dr. Bunche, if anything, as a result of Zionist disfavor, nothing can dim the lustre of his accomplishments as one of the outstanding diplomats of his time. Not only has he shown himself to be highly capable in his field, but in this instance he displayed courage of the highest order in a situation where most other people would have bitten their tongues for fear of offending powerful international interests more concerned with victory than with justice.

51 1948

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (UN Acting Palestine Mediator)

Bunche Blasts Both Sides In Palestine

Courier Journal

Says 'Serious Breach' Came 'After Careful Preparation'; Special U. N. Session Called

Louisville Ky

From Overseas Dispatches.

Paris, Oct. 18.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting United Nations mediator, tonight denounced the fighting in southern Palestine as "a serious breach of the truce" committed after "careful preparation."

Bunche blamed both Egypt and Israel for the fighting.

But he said the extent of Jewish military action was so large it "could only be undertaken after considerable preparation and could scarcely be explained as a simple retaliatory action for an attack on a convoy."

In a report to the U.N. Security Council in advance of an emergency meeting called for tomorrow, Bunche proposed the following basis for negotiations between Jews and Egyptians after the fighting in the southern Negev area has been stopped:

1. Withdrawal of forces of both sides from any positions they did not occupy at the time fighting broke out last week.

Return of Lands Included.

2. Acceptance by both Jews and Arabs of conditions set forth by the central U. N. Truce Supervision Board regarding movement of supply convoys along Negev roads.

3. Agreement by Jews and Arabs to negotiate directly or through U. N. mediaries regarding return of lands to dispossessed Arabs, harvesting of crops, evacuation of Jewish settlements held by the Egyptians, and permanent stationing of U. N. observers throughout the Negev.

Tulsa 10-19-48

Warren R. Austin, American chairman, called the Security Council meeting for tomorrow at Bunche's request to end the Negev fighting, which threatens to wreck the entire Palestine truct. The session was set for 10:30 a.m., only a few hours ahead of another meeting on the Berlin situation.

Jewish Convoy Attached.

Dr. Bunche's reference to a "serious breach of the truce" apparently was a reference to an Israeli complaint earlier tonight that a Jewish convoy had been attacked by the Egyptians on its way into the Negev.

Bunche requested the special meeting after Israel had rejeceted his plea for a four-day cease-fire in the Negev.

The Berlin session will be the Council's fourth since the U. S., Britain, and France charged that the Soviet blockade of Berlin is a threat to world peace. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky is expected to continue his verbal boycott, but there is a possibility that he will answer questions posed in writing by the Council's six "neutrals." The Western powers plan to reply orally.

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New Stand Reported.

Argentine sources reported that the Kremlin was offering a "new Soviet stand" for settlement of the Berlin dispute outside the Council. These sources regarded it as "providing more flexibility," but added that Russia still was refusing to discuss Berlin in the Council.

Juan A. Bramuglia, Argentine Foreign Minister and Council President for the Berlin debate, met again with Vishinsky. He talked also with delegates from the other neutral countries — Canada, China, Syria, Colombia, and Belgium. Later he is expected to see delegates of the U. S., Britain, and France.

Anglo-American sources said the Western powers were completing their answers to questions from the neutrals. They said Britain would answer the query about blockade details and the U. S. the part about negotiations in the Kremlin. Then brief supporting speeches will be given.

Doesn't Express Wishes.

Observers did not think the neutrals will be ready with any resolution at tomorrow's meeting, and no final disposition of the case is indicated until later.

Dr. Brunche declined to say what he expected the Council to do to halt the Jewish-Arab fighting. The 11 delegates have before them from a previous session a joint British-Chinese resolution ordering both sides to cooperate more fully with U. N. truce personnel. The Council already has passed a series of resolutions calling for an end to fighting. To go beyond that, it would have to vote economic sanctions or some penalties against violators.

"It looks to me," Dr. Brunche said, "that somebody will have to move back. It wouldn't be the first time. Both the Jews and Arabs in the past have moved their position at our request."

Wanted Area for Arabs.

Count Folke Bernadotte, the slain U. N. mediator, recommended that the desert area be given to the Arabs. Under the original U. N. partition plan, it was to have been a part of Israel.

On the eve of the Council meeting on Palestine, Aubrey S. Eban, Israeli representative, said in a letter to the Council that Bernadotte had ruled that Jewish convoys could use a road to supply their desert settlements and that the Egyptians had repudiated the ruling by obstructing the convoys.

He said the Jewish forces were ordered into action when the Egyptians tried to stop an Israeli convoy moving toward a group of 25 Jewish settlements.

After reading Tel Aviv dispatches saying that Israel had rejected a cease-fire, but accepted a U. N. offer to arrange peace talks, Dr. Bunche said:

"What have they accepted? We asked for a cease-fire. During that cease-fire we suggested the two parties could iron out their differences in the Negev."

Refugee Problem Pressing.

A British spokesman said his country would seek urgent consideration of the problem of 360,000 Arab refugees from the Palestine war. Sir Raphael Cilento, directing relief work in the Holy Land and neighboring Arab states, is expected to complete his report in a few days.

The spokesman said Britain would ask that the issue be taken up in the Assembly's Social Committee. That would put Palestine before three U. N. bodies at the same time—the Security Council, Assembly Political Committee, and Assembly Social Committee.

SUCCEEDS BERNADOTTE—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (above), chief of the United Nations Palestine secretariat, has assumed complete charge of the U. N. Holy Land mission following the slaying of Count Folke Bernadotte, it was officially announced Friday night. The new mediator is originally from Detroit, Mich. (Associated Press wirephoto.)

Arab Palestine Regime Framed Despite Abdullah

Tulsa Okla 9-24-48

Moslem States Action Also Opposed By Iraq; Israel Hunts Assassins

By The Associated Press

Over the strong protests of Trans-Jordan and Iraq, the Arab League announced formation today of an Arab government for Palestine.

Israel adopted emergency regulations last night to deal with terrorist organizations and took first steps to smash the Stern Gang, accused of assassinating Count Folke Bernadotte.

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Ahmed Hilmay Pasha, military governor of the Arab-held section of Jerusalem, was appointed prime minister of the new Arab Palestine government, an official announcement at Amman, Trans-Jordan, said, despite a declaration from King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan that such a government would amount to partitioning Palestine.

The Arabs have fought against partition ever since the beginning, he said. King Abdullah refused to permit formation of the government "within the security zone of the Trans-Jordan government, which extends from the Egyptian kingdom's frontiers, to the frontiers of Syria and Lebanon."

"Creation of such a government," he added, "is an arbitrary act without the consent of the Palestinian people, a thing I will not agree to and will oppose."

ABDULLAH'S DECLARATION thus brought to a head long-simmering differences over the formation of an Arab government for Palestine. Abdullah has been pictured as seeing in such a government an effort by the Mufti of Jerusalem to carve out a base of power for himself in Palestine.

Renewed shelling in the Old City of Jerusalem combined to make this one of the tensest moments since the truce began last July 18.

In Cairo Saturday, Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, secretary general of the seven-nation Arab League, announced every possible material aid, including an army of volunteers, would be placed at disposal of the new government.

Abdullah, in a message to the league today, said if the new government actually comes into being and wins United Nations recognition, this, coupled with recognition by some of the major powers of the Jewish claims, would constitute partition.

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(His idea is that all Palestine should be united under Arab rule.)

IN A MESSAGE to Hilmy Pasha, he added that he recognized Hilmy Pasha's loyalty to the Arab cause, but he wished "another person had been the cat's paw in this game."

(Informed sources in Damascus said a constituent assembly for a new Arab state in Palestine may be set up outside the Holy Land in the next six days. Several leading Palestinian Arabs, they said, have been called to Cairo to discuss the proclamation of such a state.)

Trans-Jordan's defense minister, Fawzi Pasha, announced appoint-

Sternists had known ... and packed off to Jaffa ... rsal into the Israeli Army ... censorship, several prize ... were understood to be ... ose arrested.

A Stockholm dispatch said Bernadotte's funeral will be held Sunday in historic Gustav Vasa Church.

SHERTOK INFORMED Bunche "vigorous investigations are proceeding to probe deeper . . . and discover the real culprits" in the assassination. He announced all suspects will be paraded before eye-

nearly 200 k... been seized an... for dispersal i...

Despite censo... catches were ... among those a... There were ... Stern Gang's s... known widely ... police source ... believed to ha... of the jeep use... Bernadotte pa...

Meanwhile, a...

Shertok told Bunche 150 members of the Stern Group—accused of assassinating Count Bernadotte, U. N. mediator for Palestine, and French Lt. Col. Andre Pierre Serot, U. N. observer, Friday in Jerusalem—had been arrested in the Holy City and Tel Aviv and elsewhere in Israel, officials in Jerusalem said

Moshe Shertok informer Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting U. N. mediator for Palestine, his government has adopted special emergency regulations giving it sweeping powers to

ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER

It was announced that Jemal Al Husseini would be interior minister of the new government.

Husseini is a veteran of the Palestine fight, as... acting military governor of Jeru... salem to succeed Hilmy Pasha.

ment of Lt. Col. Abdulla Bey Tell, take action against terrorist organ...

witnesses of the assassination.

"There seems to be little doubt," he said, "that the group calling itself Hazit Hamoledeth—the Fatherland Front—which has acknowledged authorship of the crime, is an army of the dissident organization, fighters for the Freedom of Israel (Stern-founded political party)."

Mediator Asks For Armistice In Holy Land

Peace Proposal Given To Security Council At Closed Conference

PARIS, Nov. 9.—(AP)—Acting Palestine Mediator Ralph Bunche asked the United Nations Security Council today to order Jews and Arabs to conclude an armistice to replace the shaky Holy Land truce.

The council, after hearing Bunche's request at a closed session, scheduled another private meeting for tomorrow morning to continue discussion.

The council also called a meeting of its special seven-nation committee on Palestine for tomorrow afternoon to advise Bunche and his chief of staff, Brig. Gen. William E. Riley, on implementation of the council's order for troop withdrawal on the Negev front.

The committee is made up of the five big powers plus Belgium and Colombia.

Entire Status Outlined

Council members at today's closed meeting said Bunche outlined the present military, economic and psychological situation following the breach of the truce on both the Southern and Northern fronts.

One informant said the mediator told the council Israeli forces appeared stronger and better placed than the Arab armies.

French sources said Bunche related that from a psychological point of view both Jews and Arabs tended to look upon the truce as a breathing spell in which they could improve their positions.

Dr. Bunche Receives

2nd Threat

(By Special Correspondent)

PARIS—Already marked for death by the Stern Gang, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Acting United Nations Mediator for the partitioning of Palestine, Sunday was virtually listed No. 1 as next to be assassinated by the terrorists. This second threat was indicated by the group pamphlet Ma'as, posted on walls in Tel Aviv for the first time since declaration of the Jewish State.

The newspaper was used to threaten the British and announce killings for which the Sternists took responsibility. Sunday it took responsibility for the Sept. 17 assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte, UN Mediator, and threatened "all other foreigners" who impede or try to govern Israel.

The pamphlet announced that the arrest of several hundred Sternists was "the first interest in advance by the Israeli Government to Secretary Marshall on an American loan."

LEADER CAPTURED

Danger to Dr. Bunche can be said to have been doubly aggravated in view of the fact that Friday in Haifa, Nathan Friedman-Yellin, leader of the Stern group, (Fighters for the Freedom of Israel) and alleged chief of its splinter group, the Fatherland Front, was arrested with one of his top lieutenants, Mattithyahu Shmuelovitz, when they are believed to have been about to leave the country.

What bearing his capture might have upon the safety of Dr. Bunche is left to imagination.

BUNCHE CABLE URGENT

An indication of the approaching gravity of the Palestine situation was the cable received by the UN Security Council in Paris from Dr. Bunche Friday, which asked urgently for strong Security Council action to impress both the Arabs and the Israeli government with need for respecting the United Nations.

Dr. Bunche's cable was preceded by one to the council from United States Consul General John J. McDonald, chairman of the Jerusalem Truce Commission, in which it is stated is a strong indictment of the Israeli Government blaming them for a growing disregard of the truce and accusing them of having encouraged contempt of the United Nations personnel.

It was highly critical of Dr. Bernard Joseph, Israeli Military Governor of Jerusalem.

REFUSED UN GUARD

Saddled with one of the gravest assignments in world history, Dr. Bunche, highest-ranking Negro diplomat in U. S. Department annals, last week cabled The Courier that he would stand firm in "maintaining and keeping the UN truce machinery in full operation and effective."

At that time he had refused a heavy Israeli guard.

Dr. Bunche pointed out that six members of the UN mission, including Count Bernadotte, had been killed and seven wounded. Recently two individual observer officers had been held up and robbed of their cars and money.

Sticking to his promise to unwaveringly devote his life to the high international cause for which he was appointed, Dr. Bunche's cable to the UN council pointed out five recent types of alleged interference with the legitimate activities of truce observers in Palestine.

REMEDIES OFFERED

He suggested that the council remind both parties that UN resolutions July 15 and Aug. 19, calling for a halt in hostilities were still in effect, and recommended six points on which he thought both sides should be called to order.

These included: free movement of UN commission personnel, cooperation of opposing factions with the commission, implementation of UN orders by local orders, and the responsibility of both parties for UN personnel in respective territories.

'Negligence' Of Israeli Told to U. N.

Bernadotte Death Is Laid to Lack Of Precautions

From Overseas Dispatches.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, the United Nation's acting mediator for Palestine, reported to the U. N. today that negligence by Jewish authorities in Jerusalem made possible the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte.

Appearing before the Security Council, Bunche also said he had received no official information on the progress the Israeli Government has made toward capturing the Stern Gang terrorists who murdered Bernadotte, the U. N. mediator.

Raps Lack of Precautions.

"In all frankness, I find the conclusion inescapable that there was in this instance negligence on the part of local authorities in Jerusalem," Bunche said.

"Had minimum precautions been taken, this crime could not and would not have been committed," he declared.

Reporting on truce violations by both Arabs and Jews, Bunche said they had become "epidemic," and continued:

"I fear that if the present tendency continues, reasonable minimum co-operation will soon be lacking, with consequences of the utmost seriousness to the preservation of the truce and its supervision."

Report to Come Up Today.

The meeting of the Security Council marked the opening of what is expected to be a bitter and long fight over Palestine, including Bernadotte's plan, submitted to the U. N. just before his death, for a permanent solution.

The U. N. Political Committee, on which 58 nations are represented, will take up the Bernadotte report tomorrow.

At the opening of the Security Council meeting Russia, the Ukraine, and Syria were defeated in an attempt to force postponement of consideration of truce violations. These countries said the provisional program for the problem had not been circulated to delegates early enough. They were defeated by a vote of 8 to 0. The three countries themselves abstained.

Asks Council to Act.

Dr. Bunché, Detroit Negro educator, said Jewish authorities were well informed in advance of the route Bernadotte would take on the inspection tour during which he was murdered September 17.

Bunche asked the Security Council to take action to end such things as Bernadotte's assassination.

Britain and China proposed that the Security Council demand from Israel a full accounting of what is being done to track down the assassins.

The two powers also called on both Arabs and Jews for a tighter truce in Palestine through strict compliance with U. N. orders.

Failure to Report Criticized.

The joint draft resolution expressed concern that Israel had not reported on its investigation into the slaying of Bernadotte and an aide, French Col. Andre Serot.

No vote was taken on the British-Chinese proposal.

Aubrey S. Eban, Israel representative, told the Council his Government had arrested "over 200 members of the organization believed responsible," and said, "The days of organized terrorism are over."

Eban said the leader of the "suspected organization" was in jail. An Israeli spokesman said he referred to Nathan Friedman-Yellin, leader of the Stern Gang. Dispatches from Tel Aviv said Friendman-Yellin had been charged formally with leading the Stern Gang and harboring arms illegally, but the reports made no mention of Bernadotte's assassination.

Faris el Khouri of Syria said U. N. truce personnel were "received pleasantly" in Arab countries. He added, "We condemn those who assassinated this messenger of peace."

El Khouri declared that in the Palestine conflict "what the Nazis did to the Jews, they (the Jews) are now doing to the Arabs, and worse—the Arabs are being massacred and expelled from their homes."

"I never cease to be surprised at hearing the Government of Israel repeatedly enjoined to exercise its authority by those who deny any Government of Israel exists," Eban retorted. (Britain has not recognized Israel.)

Macdonald Blames Joseph.

He declared that the U. N. truce-control mission had comparatively few observers in Arab countries outside Palestine in "an obviously inequitable arrangement" and it is "incongruous that the Arab countries who took the iniative in the conflict are hardly supervised."

John J. Macdonald, U. S. consul and chairman of the American?French-Belgian consular truce commission in Jerusalem, reported to the Council that Jewish Military Governor Bernard Joseph led "a deliberate Jewish campaign to discredit the truce commission and the acting mediator."

Bunche Hopeful of Peace

By GEORGE BARRETT

Bunche asserted his conviction here last night that peace would soon come to the Holy Land despite new flareups in the Negeb between Israeli and Egyptian forces.

In a radio talk over the Columbia Broadcasting System Dr. Bunche recalled that upon his arrival here last week, after having attended the United Nations Assembly session in Paris, he had offered the "hold opinion" that there was slight prospect for any resumption of large-scale hostilities in Palestine. Noting that two days later new fighting broke out in the Negeb, the Mediator insisted nevertheless that the desire for peace held by both the Egyptians and Israelis indicated that the "end of the war is definitely in sight."

Dr. Bunche said that information cabled to him during the last few days from United Nations truce supervision headquarters in Haifa showed that the Negeb fighting had been "neither general nor widespread." On the contrary, he continued, the fighting consisted largely of sporadic exchanges, and cation is known as the cause of the outbreak.

"I am convinced that the Israeli attacks from all sides which began last May, they did not start this war," Dr. Bunche went on. "I am convinced that the Egyptians withstood the Arab attacks from all sides which began last May, they did not start this war, and they are understandably desirous of peace." Dr. Bunche went on. "I am convinced that the Egyptians withstood the Arab attacks from all sides which began last May, they did not start this war, and they are understandably desirous of considerations of security of Israel and the security of Israel and desire peace,"

Takes Over as Palestine Mediator

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who narrowly missed death Friday when assassins killed Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations mediator in Palestine, has been assigned the role of mediator. Previously he was secretary of the UN Palestine Commission. At one time he was head of the department of political science at Howard University.

been a minimum protection for Count Bernadotte the crime would not have been committted, he said. towards its solution." He said the "time is ripe" for a settlement. He said that the General Assembly's decision of last November 29 in regard to the "special position of Jews" in Palestine could not be ignored. For himself he said, he was "rigidly bound" by that resolution.

ASKS POSITION

He stated that the General Assembly should set forth its position on the following political issues: Permanent peace in Palestine, the Jewish State, the boundaries of such a state, Jerusalem, international guarantee for boundaries, Arab area of Palestine, guarantees for the rights of all Palestinans, repatriation and resettlement of Arab refugees, and the machinery of UN intervention in the problem of Palestine.

Dr. Bunche spoke at some length of how the late mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte pursued his task with impartiality in Palestine and did not favor one view or the other. The mediator was not influenced by either Jewish claims to a historic right to Palestine or, on the other hand, by decisions previously taken by the "international community" in regard to Arab claims.

DANGER CITED

The main basis of Dr. Bunche's oral report to the Council was that the parties concerned had ignored their responsibilities under the truce resolutions. He went on to explain how "increasingly dangerous" and "difficult" had been the work of the UN observers. He cited specific incidents where their movements had been hampered with restrictions on air routes and refusal of access to ports.

He implored the Security Council to waste no time to bring about a "genuine cooperation" between Jews and Arabs in accepting the truce administration.

The committee rejected a second part of the Soviet amendment which would punish, "according to law," all violations, "whether they be of an overt or clandestine nature."

* * *

RUSSIAN DELEGATE ALEXI PAVLOV, introducing the amendment, claimed 8,000,000 persons still are held in slavery in certain areas of Africa, Asia and the American continent.

He charged the system of "peonage" in Latin-America amounted to "slave-like conditions."

The United States and Britain objected that the Russian amendment was repetitious, since the original draft article's first line stated "no one shall be held in slavery or involuntary servitude."

The word involuntary was deleted at Australia's suggestion.

U. S. Negro Holds Lid On Palestine

Acting U. N. Mediator Ignores Terrorist Threats On His Life

By DANIEL De LUCE.
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Haifa, Sept. 26.—An American Negro professor is calmly keeping the lid on the Palestine truce in spite of warnings from Jewish terrorists that he is the next man marked for death.

Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche, acting United Nations mediator since Count Folke Bernadotte's assassination nine days ago, is hard to scare.

"It was the Count's policy not to request personal protection but to leave it to the responsibility of the Jews and Arabs to determine what protection was necessary," the former Howard University political-science professor said today. "That's still our policy.

No Messages Received.

"Last Wednesday when I went to Jerusalem it seemed as if half of Haganah had turned out to guard me. I never felt so safe! But I hadn't asked it."

Officially, no threatening messages have been sent directly to Bunche in recent days but he is aware of the enmity against him as the symbol of the United Nations. He said if any threats come "I'll throw them in the waste basket."

Bunche read with interest the inflammatory headline in the Stern Gang newspaper last week —"Bunche Was United States Intelligence Agent." He also recalls the Stern leaflet distributed in Jerusalem early in September saying—"Bernadotte must go—blessed be the hand that does it."

Marine Heads Military.

The new mediator has been told how Sternists told Americans in Tel Aviv a few hours after the murder of Bernadotte—"We are ready to do away with any man who succeeds him."

But there is no atmosphere of dread around Bunche. With a hard-hitting American Marine, Brig. Gen. William E. Riley, as the head of his military observers Bunche has kept the truce machinery in full operation throughout the postassassination crisis.

Today he leaves for his Rhodes headquarters after more than a week on the Jewish side of the front, confident that the truce will hold together until the U. N. Assembly in Paris acts.

Commands Generals.

Probably no other Negro ever held such an important international post. His word is an order

Bunche Warns Of Precarious Truce

By LUCILE SELZ

PARIS, (UNPA)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN acting Palestine Mediator, has warned the UN General Assembly that if the "precarious truce" got out of hand it would mean a threat to peace in the Middle East and the world, it was learned last Wednesday.

War may break out again in the Holy Land unless the United Nations can force upon Jews and Arabs better cooperation with the UN truce supervision, Dr. Bunche declared to the Security Council Thursday, October 14.

He told the fifty-eight nation Assembly's Political Committee, where the Palestine issue is being reexamined, that it was "indispensable" for "it to take a firm stand Higher Arab Committee, and Israel at the horseshoe table with the eleven Security Council members, spoke of the late Count Bernadotte, as a thoroughly honest, impartial, independent and fearless man who drove himself relentlessly in his determination to rescue the Holy Land from its tragic plight."

He expressed his own personal views of the "unquestionably well-planned" assassination, and laid the blame for it on the local Jewish military authorities. Had there

Russia Wins Victory Rare U. N.

BY PHILIP CLARKE

PARIS, Oct. 23—(AP)—Russia won a rare victory over the United States and Britain in the United Nations Friday.

With Latin-American support, a Soviet delegate rammed through a human rights amendment prohibiting slavery and the slave trade, "in all their aspects."

The 58-nation Social Committee's vote favoring inclusion of the Russian amendment in a proposed world declaration of human rights was 27 to 17, with three abstentions.

The United States, Britain and China were on the losing side.

d France have given sup- lish a conciliation commission. p Bernadotte's final plan, morale in the Holy Land mbed. Some observers pre- ace by Christmas. he sees his two biggest ns now as plastering up ce and organizing refugee He hopes the U. N. soon iminate his job, mark up ent boundaries, and estab-

Negev Plan Linked To U. S., Britain

The *Star's* Victor Bernstein reveals that Palestine territorial changes in the Bernadotte plan were included only after U. S. and British representatives talked to the late UN mediator. ***(Story on page 16.)***

Israel rejects UN proposal for a cease fire in the Negev, but agrees to peace talks. ***(Story on page 16.)***

By VICTOR BERNSTEIN
STAR Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, Oct. 18—Ralph Bunche, acting UN Palestine mediator, tonight charged the Israel government with serious breaches of the Palestine truce, in a report he will present to a special session of the Security Council called for tomorrow to consider the outburst of warfare in the Negev.

In his report, made public late tonight, Bunche recommends that the council:

¶ Immediately order both sides to cease fire and withdraw their troops to positions held before the current outbtreak.

¶ Urge acceptance by both sides of the original central truce commission board's order last Sept. 14 opening the Karatiya-Majdal road t oboth Arab and Jewish traffis.

¶ Urge both parties to agre to undertake negotiation through UN intermediaries on such problems as the return of refugee Arab farmers, the harvesting of crops, the evacuation of Jewish settlements held by the Egyptians, and the permanent stationing of UN observers throughout the area.

While recommendations embodied in the "conclusions" section of Bunche's report seemed aimed equally at Jews and Arabs, the bulk of the preceding material emphasizes the asserted Israeli culpability in the inflamed Negev situation.

Israel Forces Blamed

In the course of giving a chronological account of the events, Bunche charged that:

¶ Israeli forces broke through the Arab lines toward midnight Oct. 14—some hours before, as the Israelis reported, a Jewish convoy on the way to the Negev settlements was halted and turned back by Egyptian fire.

¶ The supervision board's order of Sept. 14, while it did direct the Arabs to open the road to Jewish convoys, also forbade the Jews to use an airlift to supply the settlements—an order which Bunche charges the Israelis disregarded, just as the Egyptians disregarded the order to leave the road open.

Sees Considerable Preparatio

¶ Military action of the last few days "has been on a scale which could only undertaken after considerable preparation, and could scarcely be explained as retaliatory action for the attack on the convoy."

Referring once more to the Sept. 14 decision, Bunche wrote:

"An integral part of the decision precluded the provisional government of Israel from supplying its forces in the outlying settlements by air, except in the case of settlements without road communications, and then only under United States supervision.

"The failure, however, to implement the decision must be ascribed in considerable measure to the refusal of the provisional government of Israel to accept that part of the decision relating to the control of air supply to Negev settlements."

To his report Bunche attached as an annex the text of the truce board's "Order No. 12," of Sept. 14.

In certain instances this text seems at variance with the presentation of the case by the acting mediator. In his nine-page report Bunche makes a brief passing mention of the fact that Egyptians fired on Jewish trucks in the Negev, while the text of the truce board report states flatly:

"At the present time neither side is permitting the other to use these roads. The result has been that the Israeli forces are obliged to supply settlements to the south by air, and the Egyptian forces have been obliged to route their supply columns along dirt roads which will become impassable once the rainy season commences."

Furthermore, while Bunche's report hits hard at the Israelis for insisting on continuation of their airlift, he also mentions that the basic reason given by the Egyptians for blocking Jewish road traffic was declared unsound by UN observers.

The Egyptians have been saying they will continue to refuse to adhree to the Sept. 14 decision, and will block Jewish land convoys, as long as Israeli forces hold the villages of Hatta and Karatiya in the Negev. On this point the truce board's text says:

"It (the board) cannot accept the position take nby the Egyptian army to the effect that the question of the use of supply routes in this area is not to be resolved until the withdrawal of Israel's forces from the villages of Hatta and Karatiya.

Israel's Version Given

Earlier this evening Aubrey Evan, Israel's UN representative, issued Israel's version of the Negev story. His statement emphasizes the single fact that since July 18, in accordance with the first preliminary decisions of the UN opening the road to Jewish convoys bound for hte Negev, the Israelis have been trying unsuccessfully to get convoys through.

The statemen recounts that the failure to reach the settlements by land forced Israel to set up its airlift. It recalls again the final attempt to put a land convoy through on Oct. 15, the Arab attack on it, and the Jewish determination at last to act.

Bunche Requested Meeting

Eban announced that as of this evening he had not yet heard from Tel Aviv in answer to Bunche's request for a cease-fire order issued 24 hours ago. (Dispatches from Tel Aviv reported that Israel had refused a cease fire, but had offered to join in peace talks.)

No answer has yet been forthcoming from the Egyptians. Tomorrow morning's council meeting was requested by Bunche this afternoon and granted by Warren Austin of the U. S., council president.

Associated Press Map

Israeli reports yesterday said that Egyptian-held Faluja and Majdal were under Israeli attack, and that Gaza, seat of the new Arab Palestine government, was being evacuated by civilians.

ROGERS SAYS:

Russian Bear Waiting To Eat Jew and Arab Alike in Palestine

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editor.)

IN MY column of Dec. 20, 1947, I said that Dr. Bunche ran great danger in going to Palestine. Count Bernadotte, as I recall, then had not been appointed mediator and I believed, like others, that Dr. Bunche was to be. Now Bernadotte is dead and Bunche, it appears, was saved only because he was late.

He is being heavily guarded and the Zionists in convention in New York have declared his usefulness is at end because he blamed the Israelis. No peacemaker is going to succeed in that situation with feeling on both sides running so high.

I SAID ALSO that the UN partition of Palestine would "make matters worse." Since Russia and the United States had agreed on it, I surely knew there was trouble ahead. I saw the common people of Palestine, Jews and Arabs, alike, who have been living together in peace for decades, being caught for some 1500 years, often between the American and Russian millstones: America for the Jewish vote, and Russia in her role of throwing a monkey wrench into the machinery of Western capitalism. Zionists and Arabs, I knew, are but pawns in the struggle of America and Russia for the oil of the Near East. World supremacy today depends greatly on oil.

* * *

WHEN RUSSIA voted for partition, I said to myself, "Just wait and see her come out against the Israelis." Sure enough she has. The New York Times, Sept. 22, has a Moscow dispatch in which Pravda in a four-column article blasts them, calling the Zionists "mystics" and "bourgeoisie" who are for "war" since that "above all, means profit."

I had said also that the commonsense thing was for Jews and Arabs to put their common good above Judaism and Islam and join together as Moslem and Copt in Egypt; Walloon and Fleming in Belgium, and French, Italian in Switzerland. But the Zionists insisted on partition. The result is they created another insoluble social problem and increased anti-Semitism everywhere, even in Russia, where there are no Jews to speak of.

Mr. Rogers

ISRAELIS, moreover, are in a very uncertain position. They are in what the Marshall Plan is to Europe. Israeli depends upon the American Jews and if there comes a time when they can't pour money in there, Israeli will go down. In fact, just as the Marshall Plan is fattening Europe for Russia, so the Communists are fattening Palestine for the Communists. The Zionists not from what I foresee but what I like but what I foresee story, Communism is going to Christian capitalism did to Christianity did to under the Caesars. Communism doctrine thrives largely on the dead past; most of it is no longer true, indeed was never true at all. Communism, though brutal, is a religion, and religions are hard to kill. Christianity, though it has killed millions in the name of the Prince of Peace, is still with us. Communism will be with us for a long time.

Communism is a religion of the have-nots. Christianity is a religion of the haves. Communism is a religion of the future. Christianity is a religion of the past. Communism is a religion of the masses. Christianity is a religion of the classes. Communism is a religion of the workers. Christianity is a religion of the bosses. Communism is a religion of the colored. Christianity is a religion of the whites. Communism is a religion of the Orient. Christianity is a religion of the Occident. Communism is a religion of the East. Christianity is a religion of the West.

Communism is a religion of the Russians. Christianity is a religion of the Americans. Communism is a religion of the Asiatics. Christianity is a religion of the Europeans. Communism is a religion of the Moslems. Christianity is a religion of the Christians. Communism is a religion of the Pagans. Christianity is a religion of the Christians.

Of course, the Communists are not being fed to lions, but I have in mind such as the Truman Doctrine in Greece and Turkey, and the present anti-Communist agitation in the United States. While I think the Committee is doing good work in exposing how, this country was softened up for Russia by Communists in the Roosevelt regime, I am certain that the present persecution and hounding of Communists, as in the case of the Hollywood writers, is very good martyr stuff for the Communists. The ancient Romans talked so much about Christianity they finished by accepting it; we run the same danger.

If Jews and Arabs in Palestine know what's good for them they'd better get together because the Russian bear is waiting to eat 'em both.

ISRAEL TURNS DOWN CEASE FIRE OF U. N.; RAIDS NEGEB TOWN

Egypt-Held Iraq el Manshiya Is Stormed as Offensive Gains Momentum in the South

FIGHTING DOES NOT SPREAD

Cairo Gives No Reply to Order That Land and Air Action in Desert Area Be Halted

By SYDNEY GRUSON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TEL AVIV, Israel, Oct. 16—The Government of Israel rejected tonight a United Nations cease fire order and its troops in the Negeb pressed on with a widening offensive intended to break the Egyptians' control of land communications into Palestine's southern desert.

[In Paris, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations Mediator, said he did not consider that the truce as a whole was in danger. No reply to the cease-fire order had yet been received from Egypt.]

Brig. Gen. William E. Riley of the United States Marine Corps, United Nations Chief of Staff, had set a deadline of 5 P. M., Palestine time, for the halting of all land and air operations in the Negeb. His order was addressed in similar terms to the Government here and to the Egyptian authorities in Gaza, main supply base of Egyptian forces in Palestine.

General Riley ordered all military forces in the fighting to return to positions held at 3 P. M. last Thursday, but the deadline was passed with the Israeli offensive continuing. It was opened yesterday evening with widespread air attacks on Egyptian bases and continued during the night with renewed aerial assaults and, according to an Israeli communiqué, infantry action that cut Egyptian communications in the Negeb in several places.

In the continuing offensive, that appeared to be gaining momentum, an Israeli armored column successfully stormed the Egyptian-held village of Iraq el Manshiya.

Attack Is Coordinated

The attack on the village, which is astride the Egyptians' main supply route to the Jerusalem sector, was coordinated with a heavy air assault on the Egyptian base of Faluja. The attacks were carried out, an Israeli Army spokesman said, to counter heavy shelling today of the Jewish settlement of Gat. The Egyptians were said to have poured shells into Gat from guns in both Faluja and Iraq el Manshiya, on either side of the settlement.

In forcing its way into Iraq el Manshiya, the Israeli Army shot up the village, killed a number of Egyptians and destroyed dumps and guns, the spokesman said. The Israeli losses were three light tanks.

[An official Israeli statement said that the operation had been a "punitive raid" and that the Israelis had retired after having lost the three tanks, The Associated Press reported.]

In a letter to the United Nations office here, answering General Riley's communication, the Israeli Government said it could not suspend operations unless it received full guarantees from the Chief of Staff that the Egyptians would not molest traffic to and from the Negeb and that "all further Egyptian attacks against Jewish settlements, positions and comunications will cease."

General Riley told both sides that the Negeb fighting constituted a "grave breach" of the truce. The office of the Central Truce Commission in Haifa announced that full information on the renewed warfare was being sent to Dr. Bunche in Paris for transmission to the United Nations Security Council.

United Nations military observers who returned to Haifa yesterday from Gaza left today to continue their investigation on the Israeli side.

So far, except for a sudden break in comparative calm in Jerusalem, renewed fighting in Negeb has not spread to other fronts. Both sides in Jerusalem used heavy machine gun and mortar fire during the night.

An Israeli Army spokesman said that Arab forces had followed up a night attack on Mount Zion, during which they had blown up an Israeli-held house under cover of a smokescreen, by capturing two more houses this afternoon. The spokesman said that the Arabs had blown up one and were holding the other.

The senior United Nations observer in Jerusalem, Col. George Millet of the United States, narrowly missed death from Arab machine-gun fire this morning. The United Nations office in Haifa reported that Colonel Millet had been missed "by inches" while riding with acting United States Consul William C. Burdett in a white United Nations car flying the United Nations flag. The Arabs fired three rounds at the car. [Maj. Nicholas Andronovitch, United States military attache, was also in the car, press service reported.]

An Israeli Army communiqué said that Egyptian artillery had shelled Jewish settlements and positions in the Negeb this morning. One of the targets identified was Nir Am, where shelling was reported to have been "particularly heavy."

Israeli planes rode a bomber's moon to make several attacks on Egyptian bases last night. Their targets were Gaza and its airfield, El Arish, on the Egyptian frontier, Beersheba, on the main road from Egypt to Jerusalem, and Faluja.

An Israeli Army spokesman said that its planes had met opposition in the air but had dropped their loads "without difficulty." There were no Israeli air losses, he said.

The spokesman said that the fighting, which did not mean a general resumption of hostilities in the Negeb, followed action by the Egyptians in fortifying their position and trying to prevent Israeli supply convoys from getting through, contrary to a United Nations decision.

The Israeli rejection of the cease fire order was contained in a letter to the United Nations office here from Walter Eytan, director general of the Foreign Office. He referred to continuous Egyptian attacks in the Negeb, culminating in the assault yesterday on the convoy on the Karatiya road.

The convoy was sent out in daylight yesterday, despite an Egyptian refusal to accept the United Nations decision and in full knowledge that the Egyptians held heights dominating the road along which the convoy had to travel.

Although there is a general mix-up of garrisons and positions in the Negeb, there are two main points. One is the narrow strip up the coast held by the Egyptians, for which the main bases are Gaza and Majdal. The tip of Egyptian armor in this area extends into the territory of Israel, as defined by the United Nations partition plan above Isdud. The second is the eastern front, the back door to Jerusalem. The main points held by Egyptians are Beersheba and Hebron, near the boundary of the Negeb and Bethlehem.

The coastal strip has a good road and railline. Communications across to the Egyptians' eastern front are by two roads, one through Majdal, Faluja and Hebron, the second through Gaza and Beersheba. The Israelis have cut the southern Gaza-Beersheba road in several places and it is not usable for Egyptians. The northern road has been cut by the Israelis at Karatiya and Hatta, the gap that they must hold for north-south communications with their settlements. The Egyptians have built a dirt detour around these points but this detour is within artillery range.

The offensive operations yesterday, if successful, would cut a corridor through the Majdal-Faluja line. It would not only give communications to the Israelis but at the same time would split the two Egyptian fronts and leave them without intercommunications. The coastal strip would then be open to attack.

Israelis Reported Near Gaza

TEL AVIV, Oct. 16 (AP)—Reliable informants said tonight that an Israeli motorized column with air support had hammered to within a few miles of Gaza, provisional capital of the new Arab Government for Palestine sponsored by the Palestine Arab Higher Committee. It is on the coast, only twenty miles from the Egyptian frontier.

Bunche Urges U. N. to Assist Arab Refugees

Says Plight of 500,000 Is Most Pressing Aspect of Palestine Situation

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

Copyright, 1948, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations mediator in Palestine, told the Social Committee of the U. N. General Assembly today that the plight of 500,000 Arab refugees in the Middle East is "the most urgent aspect of the entire Palestine question today."

He called upon the U. N. to extend prompt measures of relief to the destitute Arabs who have been forced to flee from Palestine since open conflict broke out in the Holy Land.

"The stark issues of life and death and human suffering take precedence over any political question," Dr. Bunche said in a statement to the committee. Effective alleviation of the misery of the displaced Arab populations now "will contribute substantially to the creation of a more favorable climate in which to work out an adjustment of the political dispute," he declared.

Arab refugees are "squatting in pitiable wretchedness" with nothing to protect them from winter rainstorms except the leaves of a palm tree, Dr. Bunche said, adding: "It is the duty of the United Nations to take a leading and appropriate part in measures of alleviation. The U. N. must act now if an appalling tragedy is to be averted."

Dr. Bunche opened his remarks before the committee by announcing that the condition of the Arab refugees has deteriorated dangerously since the murder of Count Folke Bernadotte, U. N. Palestine mediator. This has occurred despite assistance tendered by the World Health Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization and neighboring Arab countries.

Threats Fail To Frighten UN Mediator

(By Special Correspondent)

HAIFA—Saddled now with one of the gravest assignments in world history, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche spurned a heavy Jewish guard thrown around him by Israel Minister of Defense David Ben-Gurion and said he would throw any further Stern Gang threats against his life "into the waste basket." Meanwhile, Israeli forces kept out their dragnet for Stern terrorists.

The Acting UN Mediator indicated that he planned to follow a policy of firmness in a cable to The Pittsburgh Courier just before leaving this Israeli seaport for the UN General Assembly meeting in Paris.

"I will stand firm on maintaining the truce and keeping UN truce machinery fully operative and effective on land, sea

"I DON'T ASK IT

"But," he added quickly, "I hadn't asked for it."

Dr. Bunche, himself, expressed concern over the increased tempo of Stern Gang threats in New York, Mrs. Bunche exclaimed. Defense Minister Ben-Gurion, alarmed by new Stern Gang threats at Dr. Bunche's life and reports that Sternists had marked Dr. Bunche as "the next man to go," threw such a heavy guard around the 43-year-old American Negro, that Dr. Bunche had to tell: "It seemed as if half of Haganah Army had turned out to guard me. I never felt so safe!"

BUNCHE SAYS TRUCE RULES IN PALESTINE, ISRAEL REBUFFS U.N.

Acting Mediator States That Cease-Fire Is Working, Denies Shelving Bernadotte Plan

SANCTIONS BODY TO MEET

Tel Aviv Said to Refuse to Withdraw Forces Within the Lebanese Border

By SAM POPE BREWER
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 1—The latest cease-fire order in Palestine, where the Israelis had been fighting the Lebanese, seems finally to have been effective, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the acting United Nations Mediator, said tonight.

He denied reports that he had been pressing for abandonment of the Bernadotte plan and the substitution of negotiations, either directly or through him. He explained that, while he believed that negotiations for a permanent peace were the next step to be undertaken, he was not in a position to "press" for any settlement. He said that he had been asked for his opinion by various persons concerned and that he had given it, but added that the matter rested there.

The next official action on Palestine is a meeting tomorrow of the subcommittee appointed to draft a resolution on the question of enforcing the Security Council's orders. Unable to agree on a text on Saturday, they will meet tomorrow afternoon to draft a report on a text to which Britain, China and Belgium have agreed, while France agreed with reservations and the Ukraine announced unqualified opposition. This report would call for sanctions against the Israelis or Egyptians if they continued to refuse to withdraw from any positions gained since Oct. 14 in the Negeb, desert area in the south.

There are reports also that the Security Council may be summoned again tomorrow to consider the Palestine question, but this was not confirmed tonight.

The United Nations held no sessions today, All Saints' Day, which is scrupulously observed in France as a holiday.

The focus of interest in the Palestine question seems to have shifted for the present to Palestine itself. There is no prospect of any serious action by the United Nations in the near future—there is a growing feeling among observers here that no serious action by the United Nations on Palestine is in prospect at all—and with acceptance of the cease-fire, trouble there has slackened off for the moment.

That is not taken here to mean that the situation is settling there. Dr. Bunche and Count Folke Bernadotte, the slain Mediator, before him have stated that as the truce, which should be a temporary measure, is allowed to drag on without decisive interantional action, respect for the truce declines. It has declined apparently with increasing speed, and there has been pretty general fighting going on in recent weeks while the "truce" technically was still considered operative.

The immediate prospects are reasonably good. Both in the Negeb and in Galilee the Israeli forces have gained their immediate objectives and report they have stopped fighting.

Those in touch with truce enforcement, however, say that, barring reasonably early action by the United Nations, the entire truce may yet collapse and leave the world faced again with open warfare in Palestine.

Human Rights Draft

U. N. Urged to Go Slow on Proposed Declaration

To the New York Herald Tribune:

It would be a serious mistake for the Assembly of the United Nations to adopt the Draft International Covenant on Human Rights and the Draft International Declaration on Human Rights, which have been prepared by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

Those two drafts need careful study and drastic revision in the first place they are far too long. They take up eleven columns in the March, 1948 "American Bar Association Journal" and comprise about 3,500 words. The English Bill of Rights is a little more than 300 words. Our own Bill of Rights comprised in the first eight Amendments to our Constitution is a little more than 400 words.

The proposed covenant and declaration take up too many things, which are not now accepted rights in our own country. In effect, they are political platforms, statements of political ideals and not of accepted legal rights.

Thus Article 24 of the Declaration on Human Rights provides that every one has the right to pay "commensurate with his ability and skill." This article, if approved, is certain to cause endless controversy and dissension.

Article 25 provides that every one has the right "to the preservation of his health through the highest standards of food, clothing, housing and medical care which the resources of the state can provide."

Who is to provide the food, clothing and housing? The State? If so, we have a completely socialized state. It is obvious that Article 23 can only be fulfilled by a totalitarian state.

Then Article 29 provides that every one "has the right to rest and leisure" to be insured by laws and contracts limiting hours of work and providing for vacations with pay. Well, I think it would cause a vast turmoil in this country to require every employer of three or five employees, every farmer with one or two farmhands to give each employee a vacation with pay.

But most dangerous of all is Article 2 which says that "every one shall have the right to seek and be granted asylum from persecution."

Suppose there is a Communist revolution in China, that the Communists get control and that there are millions of Chinese refugees from persecution. Would every one of them have the right of asylum in the United States?

The Draft International Covenant and Declaration need a lot of revision. It would be a serious mistake to adopt them at this session of the Assembly.

Bunche Stresses Israel's Reality As Peace Basis

Urges Assembly to Declare Policies; Calls a Relapse Into War 'Unthinkable'

By John G. Rogers
From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright, 1948, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations Palestine mediator, told the General Assembly's Political Committee today that its major task in the Palestine problem is to promote a permanent peace which recognizes the Jewish state of Israel, fixes and guarantees its boundaries and disposes of Arab-controlled Palestine.

"It is unthinkable," Dr. Bunche asserted, "that Arabs and Jews should be permitted to resume hostilities in Palestine. The threat to the peace of the Middle East generally, and even to the world, is far too great."

The first point Dr. Bunche established in his discourse to the Political Committee was that Israel is here to stay. Israel, he said, was a "vibrant realty" from its moment of birth. And, he added, "in the five months since its inception this Jewish state has consolidated and strengthened its position, both nationally and internationally."

By inference, then, in appealing for arrangement of permanent Arab-Jewish peace, Dr. Bunche was asking the U. N. to try to persuade the Arabs to hold a peace conference with the Jews. This is something the Arabs have so far refused to do.

What the Assembly should do, Dr. Bunche thought, was to state its position broadly on each of the fundamental political issues involved in the Palestine conflict. These broad statements, then, would serve as guidance to the Jews and Arabs in case they could be brought together at a peace table. The statements would also be guidance for any U. N. conciliation agency that might continue to play a part in the picture.

Among the fundamental political issues listed by Dr. Bunche were the following: Palestine peace, Jewish state, general boundaries of that state and boundary guaranties, Jerusalem's future, disposition of Arab Palestine, repatriation and resettlement of Arab refugees, guaranties for the rights of all of Palestine's inhabitants and the nature of future U. N. intervention in Palestine.

Wants Broad Policy

On these points, Dr. Bunche said, it would not be necessary for the Assembly to draft plans of rigid detail. It was clear that he thought the Assembly might best adopt a sort of statement of policy, leaving details to the Jews and the Arabs, in the hope that such elasticity might improve chances of a settlement.

As the Palestine debate opened today in the Political Committee, Faris El Khoury, of Syria, charged again that the Jewish state was an illegal creation and that the Arabs had had to intervene in Palestine to save their Arab brethren from Jewish atrocities.

He said he regretted that Dr. Bunche had not made any reference to Jewish crimes against the Arabs, or to the alleged Jewish truce violations represented by constant importation of arms and trained fighters from Eastern Europe.

Lebanese delegate Fouad Ammoun charged that the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte, the Palestine mediator, proved anew that Zionism could not produce the proper elements of a modern state.

Dr. Guillermo Belt, of Cuba, asserting that U. N. prestige had been endangered, asked whether the committee should not have a full report on Jewish efforts to catch the Bernadotte killers before taking up the Bernadotte report on suggestions for a Palestine solution.

Israeli delegate Aubrey S. Eban said that early next week he would make a full statement on his government's attitude toward the Bernadotte report. Meanwhile, he said, Syria and Lebanon were exploiting the tragedy of the Bernadotte death for political propaganda.

Israel, he continued, had embarked on "judicial procedure against the Stern gang whose members killed Count Bernadotte, and would report fully on this when it was completed.

Two Situations

As it has been from the start of U. N. concern with Palestine, there were two Palestine situations today as the Political Committee began its debate.

The physical situation in Palestine was the simpler of the two. There the Jewish state exists and the Arabs were not able to suppress it or appreciably damage it during months of active fighting.

On paper before the Political Committee, the situation is more complicated. Under consideration is the Bernadotte report, which says Israel is permanent, recommends several territorial adjustments, proposes the internationalization of Jerusalem, and suggests that Arab Palestine might well be joined to Trans-Jordan.

Both Jews and Arabs reject this report. The Arabs reject it because it recognizes the reality of Israel. The Arabs still say the only fair Palestine solution is cre-

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE, chief of Detroit. He received his training at Jefferson High School at [illegible] and graduated from U. [illegible] A.M. in 1927. He took his Ph. D. at Harvard in 1934 while serving on the faculty of Howard Univer-

native of [illegible] aid to Count Folke Bernadotte, Los Angeles, acting sec- miraculously escaped death Friday C. L. A. when [illegible] whom the count and his French aid from Harv were assassinated in Jerusalem. on the fa Dr. Bunche was designated by sity. Jerusalem with Israel. At the moment the Jews would be happy Gen. Benjamin Cohen, acting sec- if the U. N. virtually limited its retary of the U. N. to take over action to admitting Israel to the work of the commission, until the U. N. and then to pressuring the Security Council and General As- Arabs into arranging a formal sembly acted. This 44-year-old executive is a ...d permanent peace with the

BERNADOTTE PLAN LAID TO PRESSURE

Wed 10-20-48

Celler Says U. S. State Department, Britain Intervened —Untrue, Bunche Asserts

New York N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 19—Israel will accept the Bernadotte report on Palestine as a basis for discussing a settlement, Representative Emanuel Celler declared here tonight, but he said she would insist on changes.

En route home from Israel, where he conferred with leaders of the new state, Mr. Celler asserted the late Count Folke Bernadotte's plan was not what the Mediator had intended but had been revised under pressure from the United State Department and the British Foreign Office.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Acting Mediator, who played a major role in helping Count Bernadotte draft the plan, said tonight that this statement was "utterly untrue."

Mr. Celler alleged that Robert H. McClintock of the State Department and Sir John Louterbeck of the Foreign Office, who visited Rhodes to discuss refugee problems, had forced Count Bernadotte by the "threat of nonsupport" to recommend giving the Negeb to the Arabs.

"The Bernadotte Plan is not the Bernadotte Plan," Mr. Celler said. "His original plan, as prepared at Rhodes, followed the Nov. 29 partition plan as far as the Negeb was concerned."

Dr. Bunche also denied this and, according to other reliable sources, it was Count Bernadotte himself who said the Negeb must be given to the Arabs on the grounds that it would compensate for the loss of the small but rich area of Western Galilee. Wed 10-20-48

Mr. Celler refused to divulge his authority for the statement that Mr. McClintock and Sir John influenced Count Bernadotte, but he said he had it from high Israeli personalities and it could be stated on his own authority.

Upon arrival in the United States, Mr. Celler said he intended to report to the State Department and urge President Truman personally to stick to the terms of the Nov. 29 resolution, and as soon as possible he would offer a resolution in Congress demanding a complete investigation of "what happened on the island of Rhodes."

Mr. Celler leaves tomorrow by air for New York. He spent two weeks touring Israel and he said he was deeply impressed by the achievements of the new state.

He said he had investigated the report that the Israelis would accept "truncation of the Negeb at the thirty-first parallel" and had learned that "they never accepted it and never would accept it."

Bunche Hopes For Firm U. N. Peace Action

Washington Post Sun 9-26-48

By Kenneth Bilby

Haifa, Sept. 25 (NYHT).—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting United Nations truce mediator, said today a favorable climate had been obtained for permanent settlement of the Arab and Jewish conflict.

In his first interview since the assassination of Count Folke Bernadotte, Dr. Bunche declared that "prompt and unqualified action by the General Assembly at this crucial stage can break up this grim conflict." 9-26-48

He indicated the time for personal mediation has passed. He said he would concentrate on maintenance of the truce while awaiting a direct U. N. peace order, backed by the threat of sanctions if either side rejects it.

The new mediator associated himself 100 per cent with the peace proposals submitted by Count Bernadotte. He said he was not surprised that both sides had offered objections, but he insisted that the plan now before the Assembly offered the best possible compromise.

The husky, shirt-sleeved mediator, who now occupies the highest international post ever bestowed upon an American Negro, is not concerned about his personal safety despite posters which have appeared in Jerusalem threatening him with the same fate as Count Bernadotte. He has not asked for police protection for himself or his staff.

He moves about freely between his temporary Haifa headquarters and the Zion Hotel, where he lives. Israeli military police constantly accompany him, but only because the Jewish government has insisted. 9-26-48

Epstein Urges Direct Jewish-Arab Dealing

Eliahu Epstein, Israeli minister, suggested yesterday the best way to settle the trouble in Palestine in for Jews and Arabs to get together directly and "win the peace."

Epstein, recently back from Israel, conferred 20 minutes with Undersecretary of State Lovett.

Epstein said he had told Lovett that "many of these new proposals (of Count Bernadotte) are at the expense of Israel." The United States already has indorsed Bernadotte's proposals.

New 'Arab Government' Acting in Palestine

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 25 (U.P.).—Ahmed Hilmy Pasha, premier of the newly-announced "Arab government for all Palestine" informed the Arab Higher Committee today that his government is taking over all political and civil responsibilities in Arab areas of the Holy Land.

Hilmy Pasha said a new Palestine had been formed, and its temporary capital would be a Gaza. Later, the capital will be moved to Jerusalem, which will become the capital of Arab Palestine, he declared.

Council Calls Special Parley On Bernadotte

The Advertiser Montgomery Ala Sat. 9-18-48

Emergency Talks Today; U. N. Leaders Declare 'Hell To Break Loose'

PARIS—(AP)—The United Nations Security Council has been summoned into emergency session today on the slaying of Count Folke Bernadotte, U. N. Palestine mediator.

In their shocked surprise, several U. N. officials said about the same thing when informed of the mediator's death. The comment generally was:

"Now all hell will break loose."

Officials ordered the pale blue and white flag of the U. N. to fly at half staff over the Palais de Chaillot.

The report on Bernadotte's months of mediation in Palestine arrived at headquarters almost simultaneously with news of his death. The Swedish count had undertaken the job last Spring to exploit what he called a slight chance to settle the Holy Land problem.

Secretary-General Trygve Lie arranged to fly to Paris today from Norway. Acting Secretary-General Arkady A. Sobolev of Russia cabled instructions to Col. Aage Lundstroem, Bernadotte's chief of staff, to investigate the slaying and make a report to the U. N. as soon as possible.

Bunche In Charge

Sobolev also cabled Dr. Ralph Bunche, principal secretary to the U. N. mission and right-hand man to Bernadotte, to assume full responsibility for the mediation group. The telegram said Bunche was in charge "until further notice." The Advertiser

Bernadotte was appointed by the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China and naming a successor presumably would be up to the same powers.

The official announcement of Bernadotte's death made by Sobolev said: Montgomery Ala

"The office of the assistant secretary-general announces with profound shock and regret that on the basis of direct communication with the mediator's headquarters on the Island of Rhodes, Count Bernadotte was shot and killed at 5 p. m. today (Jerusalem time) in the new city of Jerusalem." Sat.

Report For Assembly

Bernadotte's 150-page report summing up his work among the battling Jews and Arabs was brought to the palais by John Reedman and Constantin Stavre-Poulous, members of his staff. They carried the report here to have it ready for the opening of the U: N: General Assembly next Tuesday. 9-18-48

Meanwhile, there were indications that the Security Council might drop another case — that of investigating Hyderabad's complaint against India.

Bunche to Take Over?

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 17—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, grandson of an American slave, has been appointed to succeed Count Folke Bernadotte as head of the United Nations mission in Palestine, it was announced here today. 9-18-48

Whether or not he will also take up the assassinated statesman's role as Mediator will have to be decided by the General Assembly, whose session opens in Paris next Tuesday. The Times

The announcement was made by Benjamin Cohen, who is acting here for Secretary General Trygve Lie. Mr. Cohen said that all the Arab governments and the State of Israel had been notified of Dr. Bunche's appointment. 9-18-48

"The death of Count Bernadotte does not cancel continuance of the truce," he said. "It will go on."

The reports from Jerusalem indicate that Dr. Bunche himself narrowly escaped the machine-gun attack. Normally he accompanied the Count on his tours of Jerusalem. They traveled in a large gray automobile with Frank Begley, United Nations Security Officer, at the wheel. New York Times

Today Dr. Bunche's plane landed at Jerusalem sixty minutes after the shooting, it was learned here. He had lingered behind at Rhodes to see that the Mediator's lengthy report on his peace-making efforts got off to Paris. The report arrived today at the Palais de Chaillot almost at the same moment as the news of the Count's assassination.

Señor Cohen told a solemn group of correspondents and Secretariat workers here of the Palestine developments, as reported in cablegrams from Paris, Jerusalem and elsewhere. Dr. Bunche was named for his new job in Paris by Arkady A. Sobolev, who is in charge of Security Council affairs. 9-18-48

ISRAELI GOVERNOR SAYS BUNCHE ERRS

Post 9-30-48

Dr. Joseph Denies Negligence in Mediator's Death—Cites Rejected Escort Offers

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TEL AVIV, Israel, Sept. 29—The suggestion made by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations acting mediator for Palestine, in a report to the Security Council that Israeli authorities in Jerusalem had been lax in taking security precautions for the protection of Count Folke Bernadotte was vigorously repudiated today by the Military Governor of the Israeli-held areas of Jerusalem, Dr. Bernard Joseph.

The Governor said that the Israeli authorities originally proposed that United Nations personnel be accompanied by Israeli military escorts while in Israeli zones but that the United Nations representatives had insisted upon their freedom of movement and had declined to accept military escorts.

Speaking at a news conference, Dr. Joseph asserted that the Israeli authorities would gladly have provided special protection had the United Nations personnel given the slightest intimation that their attitude had changed.

An Israeli statement tonight charged Egyptian artillery with shelling the Israeli-held village of Hartuv in the western Judean foothills early today and Arab Legion artillery with attacking other Israeli positions in the same area.

An Israeli spokesman asserted that Syrian forces continued to occupy "Height 223" in the northeastern corner of the Holy Land despite their agreement to evacuate by midnight last night. The spokesman said the height lies within Israeli lines and was taken by the Syrians during the second truce in defiance of the cease-fire regulations.

narrowly escaped the machine-gun attack. Normally he accompanied the Count on his tours of Jerusalem. They traveled in a large gray automobile with Frank Begley, United Nations Security Officer, at the wheel. New York Times

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Pipeline Shift Charged

An allegation that the United States-owned Trans-Arabian pipeline company is hoping for the

tion, was acquitted today by the Israeli District Court in Jerusalem on charges of espionage. Frederick Sylvester, another former corporation employe was also acquitted on charges of communicating military intelligence to Israel's enemies but was held to answer the other part of the indictment of complicity in Jerusalem's Ben Yehuda Street blast last February. He will appear before the same court on Oct. 8.

company had abandoned its original plan of running a pipeline through Syria and Lebanon, having reached agreement with King Abdullah so that the company could run an excellent terms. The territory" to the port of Gaza was however, would be built by the Levant states. King Abdullah was said to have been more cooperative in the matter of the location of the terminal. A prior condition, however, was that the company should be allowed to have been ing for completing the line to the Mediterranean. Haboker said the company proposed to run a pipeline from Saudi Arabia to Gaza, with 1950 as the deadline for completing the line. The newspaper asserted that the construction of terminal refineries in the Negeb, the newspaper said. William G. Hawkins, a British subject formerly on the staff of the Jerusalem Electric

50 Jews Seized in Cairo

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 29—Fifty Jews suspected of "subversive activities" were arrested in a police raid on the Jewish quarter of Cairo yesterday morning. The police searched the houses of all of the roughly 6,000 inhabitants of the quarter.

The police reported that five boxes of phosphorus and some leaflets in Hebrew had been found and confiscated.

BUNCHE DEMANDS HALT TO SHOOTING

Acting Mediator in Palestine Orders Israelis and Arabs to Restore Truce Boundaries

HAIFA, Palestine, Sept. 26 (UP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting chief United Nations Mediator for Palestine, ordered Israelis and Arabs today to stop shooting at each other and to restore immediately the boundary lines effective at the start of the second truce.

"The seriousness of the situation cannot be overemphasized," Dr. Bunche wrote to the Israeli Government at Tel Aviv and to Arab headquarters at Amman, Trans-Jordan.

The Mediator told both sides in the Palestine "truce war" to take immediate steps to halt the constant shelling and sniping in Jerusalem and the sporadic outbursts of fighting elsewhere in Palestine.

Reliable information from Beirut said that the Lebanese Government was expected to drop its treason case against thirty Arab underground leaders, including Emile Touma, founder of the Palestine Arab "League for National Liberation."

Touma's organization is an extreme leftist pacifist group that urges an Arab state within the boundaries recommended Nov. 29, 1947, by the United Nations and for full cooperation with Israel.

Release of Touma, it was felt here, would signify Lebanon's open defiance of other Moslem states that consider him a dangerous traitor and Zionist collaborator.

Bunche Asks UN to Approve Proposal

(By The Associated Press)

Lake Success, Sept. 27.—Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting United Nations mediator in Palestine, appealed to the General Assembly today to approve Count Folke Bernadotte's recommendations.

Bunche, in a message broadcast from Rhodes and picked up at UN headquarters here, gave his full support to the Holy Land solution advanced by Bernadotte just before the Swedish count was killed in Jerusalem.

BUNCHE DECLARES ISRAEL NEGLIGENT

Softens Finding in Death of Mediator, but Asks Urgent Action Against Terrorists

RHODES, Sept. 28 (UP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche today called for "urgent measures" to prevent the wrecking of the shaky Palestine truce by "an unbridled band of Jewish terrorists."

The Acting United Nations Mediator for Palestine, reporting to the Security Council, accused Israeli officials of "negligence" in the slaying of Count Folke Bernadotte, but softened his previous charge that official Israeli criticism of the Mediator's activities was to blame for the assassination.

De Bunche's report, relayed to Paris, charged that the murder of Count Bernadotte and his aide, French Col. André Serot, was a threat to United Nations efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Palestine war.

"The assassinations constitute a critical challenge from an unbridled band of Jewish terrorists to every effort of the United Nations to achieve a peaceful adjustment of the dispute in Palestine," he said.

"It is clearly imperative that urgent measures be taken to insure that the aims of the United Nations in Palestine should not be frustrated by criminal bands or by any individuals or groups who might hope to profit from the acts of such bands, Dr. Bunche added.

"The conclusion seems inescapable that there was negligence on the part of the authorities of the Jewish-occupied area of Jerusalem in respect to security precautions affecting the safety of the mediator," the acting mediator's report said.

The report added, however, that "it is not suggested that there was any cause and effect relationship between this unfortunate development and the specific crime in Jerusalem."

Ben-Gurion Determined

TEL AVIV, Israel, Sept. 28 (AP)—Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion told the Israeli State Council last night that the fate of Israel would be determined in Palestine, either in battle or in peace negotiations between the Arabs and Israel and not in the United Nations conference rooms in Paris.

The story of the Council's meeting could not be told until today. Israeli censorship stopped it last night. The censors had instructions that no news or speculation on the discussions could be transmitted.

"Our front is not in Paris," Mr. Ben-Gurion said. "It is here—between Ramle and Midya."

Bernadotte Death Gun Thought Found

JERUSALEM—(UP)—The gun which killed Count Folke Bernadotte is believed to have been found by Israeli investigators, Jewish police told Acting UN Mediator Ralph Bunche.

The weapon was believed discovered in a search for arms conducted by Army and police Saturday, the day after the Mediator was assassinated.

Police said they were awaiting the return of Sedish Gen. Aage Lundstroem, Bernadotte's aide who was with him when the killers struck, to help identify the weapon. The gun had been thrust across the General's knees by the assassin.

Bunche spent an hour in Jerusalem conferring with his Truce Commission and with an officer who is in charge of the military police investigation of the killing of Bernadotte and French Col. André Serot.

Direct Truce Talks Asked By Bunche

By VICTOR H. BERNSTEIN
STAR Staff Correspondent

PARIS, Oct. 30—While Tel Aviv dispatches reported a major new Israeli land-air offensive in northern Palestine, the acting UN Mediator, Dr. Ralph Bunche, today proposed that the Arabs and Israelis enter into negotiations looking to an immediate, permanent end of the Holy Land warfare.

Bunche's proposal, in the form of a memorandum to Security Council delegates, was presented in such a form that it could be picked up readily by any Council member and presented as a formal resolution.

Its adoption would throw the Council's weight for the first time behind the idea of a negotiated settlement, which Israel has been seeking for some time and the Arabs have been steadfastly refusing.

(Press dispatches from Tel Aviv said the Israeli army was continuing its attacks in the north. They started late Friday, despite a cease-fire order issued by UN truce headquarters in Haifa. The cease-fire was ordered for 4 p.m. Israeli time Saturday [7 a.m., EST], but more than four hours after the deadline the Israelis were reported still attacking with tank and artillery support.

(UN Haifa headquarters said the Israelis had taken Tarshiha, 20 miles north of Haifa, which Associated Press said was headquarters of Fawzi al Kawkji's Arab irregulars. The Israeli army said it was fighting to dislodge Kawkji's forces, which are supported by Syrian and Lebanese troops, from heights cutting Israeli communications with isolated northern settlements. These heights, the Israelis said, were seized by the Arabs a week ago.

Want Arabs to Withdraw

(AP quoted an Israeli army spokesman as saying Israel could not accept an unconditional cease-fire until full guarantees were given that Kawkji's forces would withdraw from these heights.

(United Press reported from Paris that Bunch ehad cabled an urgent personal appeal to Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok to call off the northern attacks.)

Bunche's proposal for a negotiated settlement was revealed at the close of a session today of a Council subcommittee, in which a resolution aimed at stopping also the fighting in the Negev, was approved for presentation to the full Council.

The resolution was a somewhat watered-down version of the Anglo-Chinese proposal that sanctions be invoked against the Israelis if they refuse to withdraw their troops to their original positions in the Negev. This was the resolution for which U. S. support was withdrawn, reportedly after the personal intervention of President Truman.

Three members of the five-man subcommittee—China, Britain and Belgium— fought hard to retain the sanctions idea against the wishes of delegates Alexandre Parodi of France and Dmitri Manuilsky of the Soviet Ukraine.

Parodi warned that he would oppose the sanctions clause in the Council and Manuilsky indicated that if the Council actually tried to apply them a Soviet veto might stand in the way.

Ralph Bunche

The formula devised by the subcommittee is a complicated one. Under it Israel would yield the ground in the Negev it won in two weeks of fighting, The acting mediator is given the right to fix "provisional truce lines" after consultation with both sides and to establish, if necessary, broad neutral zones, in which soldiers of neither side would be permitted.

Would Separate Forces

Bunche indicated that while Israelis would be asked to withdraw to their original positions of Oct. 14, the Egyptians generally would not be permitted to return to their original positions.

The mediator's idea is to keep both armies far enough apart so that communication lines would be safe from attack.

The resolution would set up a subcommittee consisting of the Big Five—the U. S., Britain, the USSR, France and China—plus Colombia and Belgium, "to examine urgently and report to the Council on measures which it would be appropriate to take under Article 41 of the Charter" if either party should fail to obey the resolution.

Article 41 provides for diplomatic and economic sanctions against peace violators.

Long-Range Plan

Bunche's proposal calls for the Israelis and Arabs to undertake immediate negotiations either directly or through the UN mediator, with a view to

¶ Settling all truce problems.

¶ Agreeing upon an armistice based either on complete demobilization of both sides or a wide separation of both opposing forces by creation of a broad demilitarized zone under UN supervision.

¶ Ultimate achievement of a permanent peace, one condition of which would be a formal commitment by both sides never to resort to resolve political differences.

The French and Canadian delegations expressed interest in this formula. A member of the Israeli delegation, recalling Israel's consistent appeal for a negotiated settlement, also approved it" in principle."

A REAL FIRST OF THE NEGRO RACE

Dr. Ralph Bunche, acting mediator in Palestine and the first Negro in history to represent 50 of the world's leading nations in the settlement of an international dispute, last week laid down a nine-point program for a permanent peace be-

triation and resettlement of Arab refugees and Machinery for UN intervention.

To attain these objectives Dr. Bunche recommended that UN formulate a policy on major issues but allow Arabs and Jews to settle the details. Both nations, he said, are sincere in their desire for a workable peace program.

Acting for the United Nations and addressing the UN General Assembly in Paris, Dr. Bunche submitted the following proposals: Permanent peace in Palestine; A Jewish state; The boundaries of this state; Jerusalem and its future; International guarantee of boundary lines; Arab area in Palestine; All rights guaranteed to all people of Palestine; Repa-

TO ASSIST UN SUBCOMMITTEE May 6, 1948

(51) Press Service of the NAACP

NEW YORK, May 6.--Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary of the

New York, N. Y.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been

Times 5-6-48

appointed a member of the consultative sub-committee of the Division of Social Activities of the United Nations. This committee advises the division on matters relating to juvenile delinquency in con- nection with its report on prevention of crime and treatment offenders. The report is being prepared for the Economic and Social Council of UN.

2 African Kings No Longer Deal With Sorcerers

Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 6-19-48

Belgium Reports to U. N. and Is Cross-Examined About Its Trusteeship

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LAKE SUCCESS, June 18.—Belgium, which has ruled the East African territory of Ruanda-Urundi ever since wresting it from the Germans in 1916, told the United Nations today that it had induced the area's two kings to discuss affairs with tribal councils—instead of sorcerers. But it found tiself facing U. N. cross-examination on why the 4,000,000 inhabitants don't vote.

Accounting to the Trusteeship Council on one of Africa's few densely populated tropical areas—a U. N. trust territory less than hal fthe sifle of New York State—Governor Maurice Simon, as a special witness, reported that formerly the two sovereigns—called Mwami—had been "all-powerful." Rarely ddi they even consult tribal elders, he said, although "they did consult sorcerers."

Herald Tribune

Belgium, he said, had adhered to tribal customs in exercising indirect rule. But over the last two decades, he said it had built up a consultative system of chieftains' councils in the two major divisions, as well as regional councils, and in the last year a council for all Ruandi-Urundi.

Both New Zealand and the Soviet Union pressed the Belgians on the lack of native participation in government, and Governor Simon frankly conceded "we have nothing that resembles an electoral system." He contended, however, that the masses had no political interest. Everything of interest to their "private lives," he said, was aired in the councils, whose moral force was such that the Belgian administration would never reject their views without careful study.

Semen K. Tsarapkin, Soviet delegate, brought out that corporal punishment for natives still exists. Pierre Ryckmans, Belgian delegate to the council, said this was because Belgium had left native courts free to carry on native customs.

New York, N.Y.

"Barbarous punishments" had been prohibited, Mr. Ryckmans said, but where custom calls for corporal punishment, "the indigenous court can impose it within limits—twelve strokes of a whip is the maximum." (Mr. Ryckmans told reporters this was for such offenses as cattle thievery.)

Sat.

The council was discussing Belgium's first report to U. N. on the trust territory.

6-19-48

UN Group To Aid Ethiopia Fight Livestock Diseases

By NNPA News Service

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations plans to send three scientists to Ethiopia to help fight rinderpest and Bang's disease, which kill 1,000,000 head of Ethiopian cattle a year.

The empire of Haile Selassie became the fifty-fifth member of the Food and Agriculture Organization when Ras H. S. Imru, Ethiopian Minister to the United States, signed the Constitution in Washington last week.

"Ethiopia is one of the countries ripe for develoyment," said Sir John Bord Orr, the organization's director-general. "The application of modern science to open up the natural resources of Ethiopia would lead to rapid increase in food production and a rise in the standard of living of the people."

NATURE OF DISEASES

Rinderpest, an inflammation of mucuous membranes, and Bang's disease, an infectious abortion, kills one out of fifteen Ethiopian cattle a year.

War-time scientific research in the United States and Canada developed a vaccine to fight the rinderpest virus, which normally kills off from 15 to 75 per cent of the cattle infected.

With a population of 12,000,000 inhabitants to its 350,000 square miles, Ethiopia now has 15,000,000 head of cattle and 20,000,000 sheep. Large areas of rich grasslands, the Food and Agriculture Organization reported, would support many more herds and develop an export potential.

Names of the three scientists who will be sent to Ethiopia, were unavailable, but one will be an agriculturist and two will be veterinarians experienced in rinderpest and Bang's disease control.

Five Negroes Added To World Relief Agency

NEW YORK—Three more prominent Negroes have been named to the Board of Directors of the federated group of foreign relief organizations, recently organized as the American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children, it was announced this week. Their addition brings to five the number of Negroes on the Board.

Those most recently named are Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Publisher-Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Courier; and J.E.Stamps Manager, Social Security Board of Chicago. Previously named were: Dr. Eva C. Mitchell of Hampton Institute and Dr. Thomas M. Campbell, U. S. Agricultural representative, Tuskegee Institute.

TO CONDUCT DRIVE

The AOA-UNAC will conduct its first nation-wide drive beginning in February, with a goal of sixty million dollars, to be used for food and other necessities of life for the wartime victims of foreign countries, regardless of color, nationality or creed.

Chairman of the Board is Lee Marshall. Some other members are Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chancellor, University of Virginia; Cardinal Francis J. Spellman; Edward Arnold, actor; Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., actor; Matthew Woll, Vice-President, Vice-President, A. F. of L.; Philip Murray, President, CIO; Mark Ethridge, Publisher, Courier Journal; Dr. Frank P. Graham, President, University of North Carolina; Henry R. Luce, Publisher, Time, Life and Fortune; and Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York.

Hope UN Genocide Ruling Will Cut U.S. Lynching

NEW YORK —Opinion was divided among lawyers here last week as to possible applications of the draft Convention on Genocide, prepared recently at Lake Success by a seven member committee to the American problem of lynching.

The Convention which must be approved by the Economic and Social Council of the U. N. and then ratified by the nations of the U. N. defines genocide in article 2 as "any of the following deliberate acts committed with the intent to destroy a national, racial, religious or political group, on grounds of the national origin, religious belief, or political opinion of its members:

(1) Killing members of the group;

(2) Imposing the physical integrity of members of the group;

(3) Inflicting on members of the group measures or conditions of life aimed at causing their deaths

(4) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group.'

The question of the Convention's applicability to lynching in this country assumes more significance in view of other articles which also provide that the above acts shall be "punishable" and Article V, "The High Contracting Parties undertake to enact the necessary legislation in accordance with their constitutional procedures to give effect to the provisions of the Convention."

One legal authority here felt that lynching might in the future be covered by the definition of physical genocide set forth above; while another felt that lynching would have to be 'wholesale" to meet the definition.

The U. N. determination to outlaw genocide grew out of the Hitlerian slaughter and mistreatment of thousands of European Jews and some conquered nationality groups.

There are 7,083 islands in the Philippines archipelago.

Over 188,000 persons died from cancer in the U. S. during 1947.

Nearly 20,000 persons are employed in the soap industry.

GEORGE Padmore

Negro At UN Lauds British Colonial Policy

PARIS—In a statement quoted before the Trusteeship Committee the British government has warned the United Nations "hands off England's colonies." Britain claims it is her private affair to be settled between herself and the natives.

As Russia and other nations which have lined up with her attempt to extend jurisdiction so that Britain and other colonial must submit to UN reports of constitutional progress within the colonies, the British delegation for the first time pushed to the forefront a Negro spokesman.

He is Grantley H. Adams, leader of the House of Assembly of the Barbados. The West Indian delivered a long speech in which he said that the attacks made upon British colonial policy fall into two categories.

"Certain remarks have been made about constitutional development in some of the African territories. As this committee will be aware my Government is not required to transmit information on political or constitutional developments. My Government has not transmitted any such information and does not intend to do so.

"Nonetheless," Adams continued, "we make no secret of the great constitutional progress which has been made in the non-self-governing territories, particularly since the war. And anyone interested may see accounts of this in documents which my Government has transmitted to the United Nations library and which are available in published form elsewhere. But it has already been made clear and I must repeat again that my Government is not prepared to discuss these developments in this or any other organ of the United Nations."

The West Indian leader was not speaking on behalf of the Barbados government of which he is virtually prime minister but for the Labour Government in London. He dealt with the second point of criticism as follows:

"Certain detailed criticisms were made by the representatives of the Slav bloc on economic, social and educational conditions in the non-self governing territories. There is little new in these remarks and they were almost all made at Geneva where they were answered by the British representative." Dealing with specific charges levied, Adams said that he spoke for British colonials and that he rejects "categorically the notion that the outlook for us is one of grim relentless struggle for freedom against reactionary colonial oppressors."

Admitting that the colonials do want self-government and are often discontented with the rate of economic, educational and social progress, Adams called upon critics of the Empire to remember that these discontents are known because they are extremely verbalized, appear in a free press and that the fact of freedom of speech and press in the colonies suggests a greater measure of liberty than perhaps the critics realize.

"Many of us are deeply conscious of the enormous tasks we still have to tackle," Adams said, "but I assure you we do not look upon the British government as a ruthless exploiter."

UN Assembly Approves Greater Training Provision For Natives

Four Resolutions On Trust Areas Adopted

By LUCILE SEIZ

PARIS—(NNPA) — The United Nations General Assembly in Paris has approved greater educational opportunities for natives of trust territories which would embody more training towards self-government.

Four resolutions on trust territories were adopted by the Assembly. The final draft of these resolutions were written in less critical terms of the administering nations than the reports studied by the Trusteeship Council on the administration of most trust territories.

The Council's report mentioned the lack of health, economic and educational facilities for the native population in the trust territories of Ruanda-Urundi, Tanganyika and New Guinea. The resolution adopted by the Assembly, however, reflected the attitude of most delegations that the success of the Trusteeship Council is largely dependent on the goodwill of the administering powers and repeated criticism creating bad feeling were eliminated.

THE RESOLUTIONS

The first resolution "merely noted" the report of the Trusteeship Council and asked it to go ahead in a "spirit of cooperation." The second resolution, which brought greater disagreement in the Trusteeship Council, dealt with the forming of administrative unions between some supervising powers and their colonies or completely dependent territories. Some delegations, like and India, saw no distinction between administrative unions. They charged that cal union between a trust territory and a colony would prevent a trust area from future self-government.

Mr. Tsarapkin of the Soviet Union, in supporting this resolution which maintained the present status and identity of trust territories, said that the "establishement of such unions" would "inevitably lead to the annexation of the trust territories and the destruction of the trusteeship system."

Mr. Tsarapkin referred to the "colonial character" of trust territories of Ruanda-Urundi, Tanganyika and New Guinea in terms of a backward economy and a "widespread discrimination against the native population" in the social, educational and governmental fields.

Mr. Jha of Indian emphasized that the controlling powers which have constituted such administrative unions or federations of their trust territories with adjacent areas, must abide by "certain conditions" in the trusteeship agreements. He stated that "it is a vital condition that no administrative union would be inconsistent with the basic objectives of the trusteeship system set forth in the Charter."

THE OPPOSITION

United States delegate opposed a provision of this resolution requesting that before any administering power set up any kind of customs, fiscal or administrative union, it should consult the Trusteeship Council, and called for deletion of the paragraph. However, on the vote as all matters dealing with trusteeship must received a two-thirds vote, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, of Australia, president of the Assembly, rejected the paragraphs objected to by the United States because of only a majority support.

The third resolution urged the Trusteeship Council to increase educational facilities in trust territories even if it means spending more money by the administering countries, and a clause referred to the creation of an African University in 1952.

The final resolution passed asked that the aims of the trust system for self-government and independence for dependent areas be achieved as soon as possible. It recommended that the administering authorities take all steps to improve and promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the natives.

THE United Nations General Assembly has unanimously approved a pact outlawing genocide. "Genocide" is a new name for an ancient and discredited practice. A Polish professor at Yale threw it together from the Greek word for race and the Latin word "to destroy."

The pact binds those nations which ratify it to prevent or punish "acts intended to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethical, racial or religious group." The Soviet delegate, after sidewiping the United States with a demand that Assembly order the KKK disbanded, voted, for once, with the majority. Would he have if political dissidents had been included among the groups the convention seeks to protect? Wherever Communists get the upper hand they attempt to exterminate their opponents by quick death.

The omission of this genocidal practice from the list of outlawed acts makes the UN pact relatively meaningless.

Red UN Delegate Hits Jim Crow

Calls U.S. and British Racial Laws 'A Crime'

PARIS — Discrimination in travel accommodations based on race would be punished as a crime, Soviet delegate Alexi Pavlov told the Social Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the United Nations General Assembly here last week.

The Soviet delegate seized the opportunity to castigate the United States and Britain for what he called "dirty" and "shameful" policies of segregation when a discussion arose over the wording of the proposed Declaration of Human Rights.

A Cuban delegate had proposed that the two articles granting all rights and freedoms to everyone without discrimination, and the quality law be merged.

Russia Protests

Mr. Pavlov protested that the proposal would mean deletion of the specific equality before the law clause and said the color problems in the United States and British overseas territories proved the urgent necessity of having the international agreement clear on this point.

Any attempt to merge the clause with another was like "throwing the baby out with the water," he said.

U.N. Defeats Ban On Race Propaganda

PARIS —Led by United States delegate John Maktos, who termed the measure as an "attempt to muzzle the press throughout the world," the legal committee of the United Nations general assembly last week voted down a proposal by the soviet union to ban all forms of public propaganda in the press, movies, radio etc. aimed at inciting racial, national and religious hatreds.

The Russian delegates offered the measure to be included in the proposed pact to outlaw wholesale slaughter and race extermination such as Hitler practiced against the Jews and the Turks against the Armenians. The measure was attacked by Maktos as an assault on freedom of the press, and was defeated by a vote of 28 to 11.

NAACP Requests To UN Considered

NEW YORK—A request that the American delegation on the drafting committee of the UN Commission on Human Rights "recommend and vigorously support the establishment of an international court of human rights with authority to receive and investigate complaints on the mistreatment of minorities in any member nation" was given consideration at the recent meeting in Geneva, according to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman of the committee. The suggestion was in the form of a cablegram to the committee from board of directors of the NAACP. Mrs. Roosevelt wrote the NAACP: "The subcommittee on implementation is considering the suggestions in your telegram."

Walter White Supports UN Trusteeship Right

NAACP Secretary Asks U.S. Group to Back Recommendation at Paris

NEW YORK—Support of the adjacent territories, or extending recommendation of the Trustee-the period or scope of any existing ship Committee of the United union or federatin, the administra-Nations General Assembly to give tive authority concerned should the Trusteeship Council the right be consulted by administering to be consulted by administering powers prior to any such delegation of powers to any trust territories and colonial areas. The committee's resoultion, re-cently passed in Paris and now subject to approval by the General Assembly, "recommends that any constitutional or administrative changes, any customs, gation to "avoid at all any every semblance of trust territory, with

Organizations and citizens are urged by Mr. White to communicate immediately with another device views to the U.S. delegation at the United Nations, Hotel Paris, France.

Flags British Pan

British plan." Mr. White, as the NAACP's consultant to the United States delegation of the United Nations, draf whole concept of the trusteeship system, criticizing "The British plan, as but another attempt to perpetuate colonialism and all attendant evils. American support of the colonial policies of any non-governmental organizations

WALTER White Finds U.S. Actions At UN Perplexing

THE record of the American Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris becomes increasingly inexplicable and distressing. This is expressly true with respect to its position on issues affecting the future status of millions of black and brown and yellow colonial peoples. The latest example of fear or opportunism or pressure from colonial powers is the vote of the U. S. Delegation on a proposal to prohibit any nation owning colonies or charged with administration of so-called trust areas from combining such territories, without first obtaining the approval of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

Great Britain was attempting surreptitiously to do that very thing in East Africa. She had formed an "East Africa Federation" of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya "for administrative purposes" which would have combined colonies and trust areas in such fashion as would have violated virtually every principle of not only the U. N. Trusteeship Plan but of the League of Nations Mandate system. Thanks to Dr. Rayford Logan and other experts on colonial questions this commentator in Paris recently obtained the carefully guarded facts of the British scheme. Exposure of the facts brought an amazing and gratifying reaction from other consultants representing many millions of Americans in labor, church, women's and other organizations.

As a result, a vigorous memorandum was drafted and presented to the U. S. Delegation urging it to oppose the British plan both because it was immoral and because it would crush the hopes of colonial peoples throughout Asia, Africa and other parts of the world that their miserable status of exploitation would be materially improved within any reasonable time. In the same memorandum the American delegation was asked to abstain from being a party to any deal to divide the former Italian colonies among Italy, Great Britain and Ethiopia and instead stick to its 1945 proposal of a U. N. trusteeship.

What happened? The U. S. spokesmen did shift their position on the proposal to require nations holding trust areas and colonies to make regular reports of their administration of such areas to the U. N. Rumors come from Paris that carving up of the Italian colonies in Africa may be postponed, at least, for the time being. But on the proposal to require sanction by the U. N. Trusteeship Council of any merger of colonies and trust areas as a means of tightening the bonds of colonial exploitation and evading U. N. interference with such immoral trickery, the American delegation not only voted againt the proposal but bitterly fought it.

Fortunately, the proposal was overwhelmingly approved despite the opposition of the United States and of nations determined to hold on to their colonies like Great Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. The issue is due to come before the full General Assembly soon for vote by all of the 58 member nations. If the U. S. persists in its attitude what will be the result? Proof will thereby be given that Russia's allegations that the United States favors perpetuation of exploitation of black, brown and yellow colonial peoples are not without foundation. This commentator recently proposed that General Marshall as chairman of the U. S. delegation and as Secretary of State be replaced immediately with a non-military person who will more wisely and unselfishly support international policies which are consistent with the pledges of justice, opportunity and equality which sprinkle the pages of the U. N. Charter.

Final Disposition Of Italian Colonies Deferred

By LUCILE SELZ

PARIS, (NNPA) — Though the final disposition of the former Italian colonies will be deferred until next year, as this session of the United Nations General Assembly is drawing to its close, there neverthless can be ascertained some delegation position on this knotty problem.

American circles in Uaris have admitted that the United States will support Britsh claims for the administration of the strategic colony of Cyrenaica under United Nations trusteeship. These sources explained that the United States favors British administration of Cyrenaica because of "strategic advantages," such as a naval base at Tobruk, which would in a way replace bases that Britain formerly had in Egypt and make up for her losses in Palestine.

As one high United States official told this reporter, in regard to the North African territory, we are naturally in favor of UN trusteeship all together but we must recognize the realities of the moment. He meant in regard to the air and naval bases in any future war.

CLAIMS JUSTIFIED

He further justified Brittain's claims to administering this area because of British preponderance of war mobilization in this North African land during the war. The British now control this area formerly held by the Italians.

France too supports British claims to trusteeship over the former Italian colony of Cyrenaica, according to a Foreign Office spokesman. The French government would oppose "even an agreement in principle" that would lead to the eventual independence of Lybia, certain sources stated. The French fear that without some metropolitan administration in Tripolitania, 500,000 Arabs living in the territory might agitate for independence. This, the French fear, might extend to the 2,000,000 Arabs in their own neighboring possession of Tunicia.

The United States, which advanced the proposal in 1946 of international trusteeship for the former Italian colonies, now favors "piecemeal" disposition of them, reliable sources stated. This would mean a return to Italy of Italian Somaliland under UN trusteeship agreement, partition of Eritrea between Ethiopia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Tripolitania under Italian responsibility but international supervision, and British control of Cyrenaica.

The fate of Tripolitania is still unresolved in the "thinking" of the American delegation because of the wartime pledge of former British Foreign Secretary of State Anthony Eden to the 300,000 tribes living in its area that they would never again be under Italian domination. There, sources contend, Italian colonial policy may not be aimed towards preparing the natives for self-government. They favor continued study of Tripolitania by the UN Interim Committee and Trusteeship Council.

SEA ACCESS

American sources concede that the eastern part of Eritrea should be given Ethiopia, thereby giving that country access to the Red Sea in the port of Massawa. The western section, predominantly Mohammedan, should remain under British military administration now, but eventually, should be incorporated into the Sudan.

A Russian delegate, when queried by this reporter on the disposition of the Italian colonies, reiterated his country's stand as the same as at the last session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris last September, and added that the Soviet Union had not further clarified its position.

Russia's position then was that they favored international trusteeship for all former Italian colonies. In 1946 Russia had sought to acquire a voice in the administration of Lybia and Cyrenaica.

A Haitian delegate expressed his opinion regarding the former Italian colonies as favoring UN trusteeship and reaffirmed at the same time, his country's historic policy of anti-colonialism, and for self-government for dependent peoples. But the Haitian delegate conceded that his small country would not have much choice in big power politics and would of necessity agree with the strategic policy of the United States.

U.N. Taking New Attitude On Palestine

Montgomery Advertiser
mar 12-13-48

Three-Nation Group Begins Parleys This Week To Settle Crisis

Montgomery Ala

PARIS, Dec. 12 — (AP) — The United Nations tonight began a new approach toward settling Jewish-Arab differences in Palestine.

A little more than a year after it voted to partition the Holy Land, the 58-nation General Assembly has now set up a three-nation conciliation commission to work toward permanent settlement of the Palestine problem.

The UN is taking into account the accomplished fact that Israel exists as a Jewish state. It also is taking into account the stubborn Arab-Moslem refusal to admit that Israel is a state.

Recognizing the difficulties involved, the Assembly appointed predominantly Moslem Turkey as a member of the conciliation commission. The other two members of the commission are the United States and France, original supporters of the partition plan.

Israel did not welcome the selection of Turkey, which ruled over all Palestine before World War I, but Arab spokesmen said they were satisfied.

Not Much Guidance

The new commission will approach its task with little solid guidance. Its object is to find a lasting settlement of the Palestine problem and to work out a plan for an international regime in Jerusalem and protection of the h

Mont 12-13-48

The United States and the acting Palestine mediator, Dr. Ralph Bunche, want the commission to begin work speedily. Bunche's duties as acting mediator will be taken over by the new agency.

The commission will handle only the long-range phases of the Palestine problem. The Security Council is watching day to day developments and trying to prevent any new outbreaks of fighting.

The Council is expected to meet this week, probably Wednesday, to consider Israel's application for UN membership. Israel needs seven affirmatives votes to gain approval in the council. Most observers believe this support will be obtained. Then, Israel must receive a two-thirds majority in the Assembly, when that body resumes work in New York April 1.

Both Are Sympathetic

Montgomery Advertiser

The United States and France--the two big powers on the commission--have been sympathetic to the Jewish cause in Palestine but worried over alienating the Arabs for somewhat different reasons-- colonial p policy and oil

Mont 12-13-48

The United States was the first country to recognize the existence of Israel last May 14, just as the British-held League of Nations mandate over the Holy Land ended.

Montgomery Ala.

Turkey, a non-Arab state, ruled over the Eastern Mediterranean areas for centuries as the Ottman Empire. It not only was the political ruler of all the Arab territories, but the religious ruler as well. The caliphate, the seat of the escular head of the Moslems, was held by Turkey.

WALTER WHITE TO PARIS
FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY August 19, 1948

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.-- In response to an invitation from Chester S. Williams, Public Liaison Officer of the United States Mission to the United Nations, Walter White, Secretary of the NAACP, will go to Paris in September as one of 25 or 30 representatives of organizations who will consult with United States delegates on several matters including the all-important Human Rights Commission.

The NAACP Committee on Administration, which functions in between Board meetings, voted at its last meeting to send Mr. White as the Association's representative. More than 25 American organizations including the Foreign Policy Association, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Jewish Committee, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, National Conference of Christians and Jews, YMCA, Labor League for Human Rights, National Council of Jewish Women, and YWCA, will have representatives in Paris. The NAACP was included in such a group of organizations in 1945 when the United Nations was organized in San Francisco. Mr. White expects to leave about the middle of September.

Palestine Case 3d on UN List; 15-Day Delay Cheers Israelis

By VICTOR H. BERNSTEIN
STAR Staff Correspondent

PARIS, Sept. 29—Despite a three-hour battle waged by Britain, and supported by the U. S. A., the problem and the Soviet proposal for big power disarmament.

Committee chairman Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium estimated that, as a result of today's decision, the Palestine issue is unlikely to come up for 15 days or possibly three weeks.

To the Israeli delegation, the decision was eminently satisfactory. It meant that the emotional impact of Count Folke Bernadotte's assassination would be given time to wear off before debate begins on the late mediator's proposals.

The Jewish state opposes most of the important proposals.

Oddly enough, the Anglo-American attempted to push the Bernadotte plan ahead of all other international issues was defeated by a combination of pro-Israel and anti-Israel forces.

The Arabs, who have their own reasons—not at all identical with countries contended that the Palestine situation was such as to make necessary its immediate consideration by the General Assembly.

UN Assembly's Political Committee today refused to put Palestine first on its agenda.

Instead, it was placed third—behind the atomic energy control the Israelis'—for disliking Bernadotte's suggestions, fought vigorously to delay the debate on grounds they needed time to assimilate the plan and get instructions from their governments.

Some pro-Israel Latin American

Britain Leads Fight

Hector McNeill of Britain led the fight in favor of priority. But when, with U. S. support, he forced the issue to a vote, he was defeated 21-to-16, with 14 abstentions.

The entire Soviet bloc was included among the abstentions. Its attitude, as expressed by Jacob Malik of the USSR and Dimitri Manuilsky of the Ukraine, was dictated primarily by its desire that the resolution of Andrei Vyshinsky for outlawing the atomic bomb and for a one-third reduction of armaments by the "Big Five" be given the earliest possible consideration.

The entire agenda debate, which took up most of the Political Committee's first meeting today, devolved around the Palestine, atomic energy and disarmament issues.

Propaganda Maneuvers

In a subtle propaganda battle, East and West maneuvered against each other, with the Russians insisting that the Vyshinsky disarmament resolution be discussed first, and Britain and the U. S. A. demanding that the report of the UN Atomic Energy Commission—largely their baby—be given priority.

In the final vote, the committee balloted 44 to 5, with six abstentions, for the following order of the first six items:

¶ The report of the Atomic Energy Commission.
¶ The Soviet arms reduction proposal.
¶ Palestine.
¶ Greece.
¶ Korea.
¶ Italian colonies.

Jews Accused Of Trying To Discredit U.N.

Truce Commission Says It's Planned Campaign; Israel Answers Charge

JERUSALEM— (AP) —The United Nations Consular Truce Commission accused the Jews Friday, of deliberately trying to discredit it and other UN agencies in Palestine.

The charge was made in a cable to the Security Council. An Israeli spokesman replied by accusing the commission of "unfair presentation of facts" and a "persistent unfriendly attitude."

The truce commission is composed of the consuls of the United States, France, and Belgium. It was appointed by the Security Council to try to mediate Jewish-Arab differences in Jerusalem.

The commission reported to the security Council there was a "deliberate Jewish campaign led by the military governor, Dr. Bernard Joseph, to discredit the truce commission and the acting mediator, Dr. (Ralph) Bunche."

The Israeli spokesman said the cable probably would be dealt with by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok, who will be in Paris for the forthcoming UN Palestine discussions.

The commission's cable said the alleged Jewish campaign against the commission and the mediator's mission was "obviously undertaken in an effort to destroy public confidence in and arouse public animosity toward the bodies now striving to enforce the truce in Jerusalem."

It said the campaign "coincides with the Jewish effort before the General Assembly to obtain the

PARIS— (AP) —A United Nations official said Friday night, General Assembly will have to decide on recognition of an Arab government in Palestine.

An Arab government recently

Walter White

THIS column is written as I prepare to embark for Paris for the meeting of the General Asmebly of the United Nations. The news from France and Germany where I expect to spend the next seven or eight weeks is ominous. Cabinets rise and fall in France now-a-days with almost the same regularity and frequency as the rising and setting of the sun. The forces of the Western powers and of Russia in Germany become increasingly trigger-happy. Although neither Russia nor the Western powers are prepared for war, the seeds of an explosion which may materialize into world war three are being planted and watered daily by stupidity, fear and greeds on both sides of the embryonic battlefront.

There are many who honestly believe that in the light of these conditions there is little to be expected from the U. N. General Assembly meeting. There are some who even go so far as to surrender to despair and to say that there is no need of wasting time attempting to find a formula for peace through international machinery. One distinguished Negro American has gone even further in declaring that because neither the American delegation nor that of any other major power (Russia excluded) is ready or willing to go the whole way on such issues as human rights nothing ought to be attempted in trying to make a fight at Paris which desperately needs to be made.

It happens that I agree with neither position. I am realist enough to know that any advance towards the goal of human equality is unlikely to be made under existing circumstances in the world. But that the fight should be made with every resource at our command is my unalterable conviction. If the faltering United Nations suffers the fate of the League of Nations, there is nothing to look forward to except the obliteration of atomic warfare.

There are four enormously important and basic human rights issues scheduled to be considered at Paris which I hope readers of the Chicago **Defender** will follow with interest, intelligence and action. First of these is the implementation of the human rights pledges in the United Nations Charter. At present the debate seems likely to center around the question of whether a declaration or a covenant or both are acted upon. A considerable body of public opinion favors the position advanced some time since by the NAACP and others that an international court of human rights armed with power to enforce its findings and violation of human rights anywhere they may occur in the world must be swiftly created. It is virtually certain no such action will take place at Paris but the fight for such a court made with vigor and without compromise may conceivably speed up the creation of such a means of making good on the U. N. pledges.

The second issue which is virtually certain to explode in Paris is that of trusteeship brought sharply into focus recently by the proposal of Russia, France and Governor Dewey that the former Italian colonies in Africa be returned to Italy.

The other issue will involve U. N. recognition of the new state of Israel which Count Bernadotte, whose able assistant is Ralph J. Bunche, is reported to be planning to dump in the lap of the General Assembly.

What can you as a reader of the **Defender** do about these issues? First, I urge you to follow the news and radio dispatches from Paris. If, as is quite certain to happen, the American delegation acts on the basis of expediency instead of principle, voice your disapproval to the American delegation which will be headed by Secretary of State Marshall, to President Truman, to the State Department, and to the Republican candidate for President, Governor Thomas E. Dewey. The address of the U. N. General Assembly to which you can cable or write by air mail is Palais Chaillot, Paris, France. Do not believe that your voice will go unheard. An aroused public opinion materially stiffened the backbones of the American delegates to the conference in San Francisco in 1945 when the U. N. was born. The same thing may happen in 1948 if you and other Americans are alert in insisting that our spokesmen fight with honesty instead of compromise. We have, perhaps, only an outside chance of winning. But let's slug to the utmost and make our voices heard.

In this space and in other ways, I will try to keep you advised on the battle fronts of France, Germany and perhaps some other places in tragic Europe.

U. N. Completes Draft of World Bill of Rights

Covenant to Force Observance by Nations Will Be Drawn Next

Paris, Nov. 26 (AP).—A world bill of rights, proclaiming freedom and equality for everyone, approached its final from today.

Delegates of the 58 United Nations completed the last of 28 draft articles of a declaration of human rights.

Only the preamble and a possible new article or two remain to be acted on before the historic document moves from the 50-nation social committee to the General Assembly for final approval here this year.

The declaration has been in preparation more than two years. It is estimated 700 hours of debate developed in the drafting stage. Some of the bitterest ideological clashes in U. N. history accompanied its formation.

The declaration combines principles of the constitutions of Soviet Russia, the United States, England and France. Civilizations and cultures of the Orient and the West find expression in the lists of rights.

It is hailed by U. N. officials as "one of the great landmarks of civilization," though it will have only moral authority, at least at first.

A human rights covenant, legally binding all signatory nations, is to be drawn up before next year's U. N. Assembly. Under its provisions, all signatory nations would agree to imposition of sanctions in case of violation of the rights.

Authors believe this international machinery may remove one of the principal causes of war: tyranny and oppression against individual rights and freedoms.

The declaration calls for an end to discrimination based on "race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, property or other status, birth or national or other opinions."

It would prohibit slavery and the slave trade and ban torture.

Equal rights for men and women in marriage anad divorce are proclaimed. Marriage may be contracted "only with free and full consent of the intending spouses," the measure says.

Freedom of religion is proclaimed, with the right of everyone to change his religion or belief.

Freedom of opinion and expression are spelled out with the right to "see, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."

Illegimate Children Protected

Rights of children born out of wedlock to the same social protection as those born in marriage are proclaimed.

The document calls for free, universal and compulsory education, along with "equal access to higher education on the basis of merit."

Other articles outline legal rights and equalities, the rights of labor, social security and the protection of constitutions.

Sharp clashes flared in the committee over Russian demands that many of the rights should be limited to the laws of respective countries. Other delegates said this would make the declaration a mere scrap of paper.

HAITI TO BE 'FIRST' IN ASSEMBLY RANK

New York, N.Y. Times

U. N. Special Session Seating Fixed—Voting Rules Revised for Palestine Actions

51 Haiti 4-12-48

By GEORGE BARRETT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., April 11—Haiti has won the draw for "first position, first row," during the special session of the United Nations General Assembly that will open Friday in Flushing Meadow to re-examine the Palestine problem.

The West Indies republic will seat its delegation to the extreme right of the President's dais in the mammoth Assembly Hall. Delegations of the other fifty-six member countries will take their positions in alphabetical order, Guatemala drawing a place at the far end of the chamber.

Secretariat chiefs have been at their desks here most of the weekend completing plans for the special session and brushing up on new rules of procedure that have been drafted to speed the Assembly's debate. 4-12-48

Perhaps the most interesting revision in the rules, however, is a new stipulation that the name of the country voting first in each roll-call shall be chosen by lot. This rule was drawn up by a special committee for the purpose of "spreading the embarrassment" of the initial ballot that came from alphabetical voting—Afghanistan usually has had to be first.

At previous Assembly meetings there have been many abstentions in alphabetical voting on the first roll call, for smaller countries were inclined to defer casting a ballot until they saw which way the big powers — especially the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States at the end of the list—were going.

About 100 temporary employes have been added to the United Nations Secretariat to aid in the proceedings of the special "town meeting of the world." Extra automobiles have been rented to provide transportation for delegates from Manhattan offices and hotels to Flushing Meadow, and Lake Success. The Times

So far, the agenda for the special session is restricted to the Palestine question. Efforts are being made by Burma's representatives in Washington to get some member country to bring Burma's membership application before the General Assembly at this time. The Security Council approved Burma's application last week, but did not stipulate that the General Assembly take it up at this time. Burma would be the fifty-eighth member nation. New York, N.Y.

There will be about 900 seats available for the public at each plenary meeting, with the exception of opening day, when it is expected that only a token representation from the public can be accommodated. Reservations for public seats should be made a day in advance by calling the United Nations Admissions Office, FLushing 8-2000, Extension 92, between 8:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. 4-12-48

MISSION TO HAITI

New York Eagle

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. —The first economic mission ever sent by the United Nations to an individual member state will go to Haiti next autumn under the directorship of Ansgar Rosenborg, of Sweden, special advisor to the U. N. Assistant Secretary General for Economic Affairs, it was announced Monday. New York, N.Y. Sat. 7-31-48

The group which is expected to arrive in Port-au-Prince, the Haitian capital, at the end of September, will survey economic conditions and recommend improvement measures.

As We See It

'Moral Force' by Itself Has Never Won a Victory

By Abner W. Berry Daily Worker

"MORAL FORCE" as a weapon against oppression has been proved a historical fraud. The moral arguments of the American colonists had to be backed by the cannon and muskets of Washington's ragged army. The "Christian" piety of the slaveholders had to be appealed to with gun and saber in the hands of federal troops in a bloody Civil War. 51

"Moral force," without supporting action, always has been a pleasant rhetorical exercise for timid reformers. Men who shrink from changing the status quo have always hid their inaction behind beautiful words against things-as-they-are. New York, N.Y.

A case of "Moral Force" with teeth as opposed to so-called pure "Moral Force" without action as an instrument to curb colonial and racial oppression was well demonstrated in the recent Geneva meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Thurs. 1-1-48

A. P. BOROSOV, the Soviet delegate to the Human Rights Commission which met last December in Geneva, proposed that the UN act to get laws passed in member nations outlawing discrimination against persons because of race, creed, national origin or politics. His views (based on a petition presented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) were opposed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Jonathan Daniels and other American delegates. Mrs. Roosevelt proposed instead a declaration which would not be binding on any member nation but would have, she said, a useful "moral effect." Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

The oppressors of the Negro people are much more practical. They don't plead, on moral grounds, that the Negroes please allow themselves to be oppressed and dragooned. Oh, no! They have passed a body of laws which have been used to forcibly relegate the Negroes to an inferior place in our society. The Rankins and their political kin don't waste their breath on prayers, declarations and resolutions; they are direct actionists; quick-trigger sheriffs and lynch mobs enforce their system of oppression. Thurs. 1-1-48

The prayers of the southern fire-eaters smell more of gunpowder than holy water and incense. Even God is invoked to protect their "white society"—with the proper weapons, of course—from Negroes with the wrong ideas about franchise and freedom. No one knows this better than the Negro people themselves. That is why they are having no truck with the "Moral Force" humbug. The Negroes in state after state are going about the business of doing something about oppression.

•

TYPICAL of what's being done was the Seventh state conference of the NAACP held last fall in Georgetown, S. C. This Black Belt, seaport town on Winyah Bay rang with challenges to the Jimcrow system during the conference. They prepared to fight for equal schools; to kick Jimcrow off the trains and buses in line with the recent Supreme Court decision; to attack segregation and the entire concept of "equal but separate accommodations" in public places; to fight for the right to vote, and to establish a "two-party" system in South Carolina. Daily Worker

They were Negroes like those who flocked to the non-segregated meetings addressed by Henry Wallace when he toured the southern states recently. They were looking for action aimed at changing the hated conditions under which a tenth of the population lives in America. And in the South, Wallace's followers would constitute the second party in a "two-party system" for which progressives are fighting. New York, N.Y.

There is a wide gap between Mrs. Roosevelt's and the American delegation's words and actions at Geneva and the sentiment expressed by the organized Negroes in America. At another time in our history (the Civil War) voteless Negroes became followers and supporters of a third party (the Republican Party) in the interest of their freedom from slavery. Many straws in the present-day political wind point towards a similar decision. Thurs. 1-1-48

In 1860 the do-nothing moralist opposition to slavery and Lincoln's policies was dissolved in the flux of armed struggle. As to what becomes of politicians supported by present-day moralists against oppression will be decided by the attitude of the Negro people in the coming battle of the ballots—and especially in the one-party, poll tax southern states.

HUMAN RIGHTS

It is indeed regrettable that the Alabama tour of the Freedom train served to point up a wide disregard of the principles enunciated in the priceless documents on display in the several cars. The News

But the struggle for racial, religious and political rights is not being abandoned, and there is reason to hope that eventually the fundamental human rights and freedoms will be secured not only for all citizens of the United States but for other peoples of the world as well. 37

The United Nations Commission on Human Rights recently adopted a world bill of rights in the form of a declaration which won approval of 13 nations represented at Geneva deliberations. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the commission, voted for the United States. Birmingham, Ala.

The declaration will be sent to the 57 United Nations governments for comment and will be presented to the U. N. General Assembly next Fall. It provides a code of human rights for "every person without distinction as to race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, property status or national or social origin." Mon. 1-19-48

It further provides for the abolition of slavery and forced labor, the right to a fair trial, freedom of assembly and freedom of religious opinion, worship and teaching.

The original proposal for the first article said: "All men are brothers." This was changed, we are told, at the Soviet suggestion that this was hypocritical, because such was not yet the case. It reads in the revised version: "All men are born free and equal."

The change, of course, was more a matter of semantics than of principles. The important point to be noted is the vigor with which a vital U. N. commission seeks to establish a world bill of rights.—Anniston Star.

committee gave as cause for abandoning the rights document the shortage of time.

The committee was scheduled to draft the covenant which would be presented for approval to the general assembly in September at its meeting in Paris. After passing the assembly, it was then slated to be okayed by individual nations. Each nation signing the pact would be bound by it.

The committee agreed to drop the writing of a declaration of human rights without calling for a formal adjournment. 3-4-48

Although the reason given for the giving up of the project was lack of time, it is reported in many circles that many committee members felt that most nations would not be willing to accept the terms of such a document.

According to the original UN plan this declaration would include the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter plus a few principles involved in many New Deal reforms.

HUMAN RIGHTS PACT HAILED IN CAPITAL

N.Y. Times

Mrs. Roosevelt Explains Plans for U.N. Covenant—Lloyd Free Notes New Fears in World

By BESS FURMAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 4—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt came back to Washington today, the fifteenth anniversary of her husband's first inauguration, to explain to fifteen civic groups the international covenant and declaration on human rights drafted under her chairmanship of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

As was done for the original United Nations Charter, the lay groups were called in by the State Department to contribute their suggestions both on the drafts of the two proposed Human Rights Commission documents and also on the proposed freedom of information agreement. A place is held in the two human rights drafts for inclusion of the result sof the international Conference on Freedom of

United Nations Give Up on Human Rights Covenant

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — The United Nations has given up writing a covenant on human rights, the (ANP) — — The United N

Fights For Human Rights

PM New York, N. Y. Mar. 6-14-48

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, known in her own right for her contribution to the United Nations as a tireless worker for human rights and freedoms, provides this closeup character study as she takes part in a council meeting at Lake Success, N. Y. Some of her quotations follow: . . . *"recognition of human rights might become one of the cornerstones on which peace could eventually be based.*

PM New York, N. Y.

"Lack of standards for human rights the world over is one of the greatest causes of friction among the nations." Mon. 6-14-48

"Men cannot live by bread alone." Mon. 6-14-48

"Individual freedom of thought and conscience, to hold and change beliefs is an absolute and sacred right" Mon. 6-14-48

Mrs. Roosevelt's Philosophy

The Constitutionalist

Few, if any, will quarrel with that remarkable and forthright woman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and her able speech before the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

She spoke in French, a language which the diplomats of the world generally understand, and her theme was well-stated in the words: 6-10-2-48

"The basic problem confronting the world today is the preservation of human rights for the individual and consequently for the society of which he is a part."

Attacking the Soviet conception of human rights, she pointed out that the Commission's international "Bill of Rights" had been signed by every member of the Commission except the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, The Ukraine, and Byelorussia, she went on to illuminate the fundamental difference.

"We feel," she said, "that certain rights can never be granted to the government, but must be kept in the hands of the people." Atlanta Ga

She touched on the current crisis, and on the attacks on us because of our racial problem, in a manner which ought to please even the shade of the late T. Bilbo, saying:

"We, in the democracies, believe in a kind of international respect and action which is reciprocal. We do not think others should treat us differently from the way they wish to be treated. It is interference in other countries that especially stirs up antagonism against the Soviet Government. If it wishes to feel secure in

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less polls have demonstrated.
She is proving herself as one of our
nat "alk ces with- most articulate and convincing voices in
ficially considered the international forums where our
rights" was mini- ideology clashes with that of the Soviet
elt, who remarked Union. Her latest speech is a fair sample.
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those other freedoms—the
of speech, of the press, o
conscience, of assembly, of
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give meaning to freedom
nation," she added.
Mrs. Roosevelt is easil
most respected and able wo

Human Rights Commission

...tor Rights Declaration as Approved by U. N. Committee

...s, Tuesday, Dec. 7—*Following is the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved early today by the Social Committee of the United Nations General Assembly:*

Preamble

Whereas, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world; and

Whereas, disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people: and

Whereas, it is essential if man is not to be compelled to have recourse as a last resort to rebellion against tyranny and oppression that human rights should be protected by the rule of law; and

Whereas, it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations; and

Whereas, the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, and determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom; and

Whereas, the member states have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and

Whereas, a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge

Now, therefore,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROCLAIMS this Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of member states themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 1

All human beings are born free and equal, in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience, and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

ARTICLE 3

The rights set forth in this declaration apply equally to all inhabitants of trust and nonself-governing territories.

ARTICLE 4

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

ARTICLE 5

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 6

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 7

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 8

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

ARTICLE 9

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the Constitution or by law.

ARTICLE 10

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 11

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 12

1. Everyone with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shll a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

ARTICLE 13

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his private family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 14

1. Everyone has the right to freedom or movement and residence within the borders of each state.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

ARTICLE 15

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 16

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 17

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state.

ARTICLE 18

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 20

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

ARTICLE 21

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 22

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the Government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.

3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of Government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

ARTICLE 23

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to the realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each state, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE 24

1. Everyone has th eright to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

2. Everyone, without discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

3. Everyone who works has the right to just an dfavorable renumeration, insuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 25

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holiday with pay.

ARTICLE 26

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

ARTICLE 27

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available, and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, it shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among al lnations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

ARTICLE 28

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

ARTICLE 29

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration can be fully realized.

ARTICLE 30

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 31

Nothing in this declaration may be interpreted as implying for any states, groups or persons, any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms prescribed herein.

Human Rights Declaration

At long last the much discussed United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights has been adopted by the General Assembly's social committee on which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt serves. The heated arguments and bickering which attended the drafting of the Declaration are now presumably over.

It goes without saying that it is impossible to frame a pronouncement of such importance that would fully satisfy such a diversity of minds as are represented on the drafting committee. Technical objections from one nation or another, however, have finally been resolved and world opinion may now operate either to support or reject this declaration.

We believe that the text of the Declaration should be carefully studied by our leadership. The problem of racism is being attacked as never before in world history and this United Nations Declaration may become one of our most important instruments for eradicating color discrimination at home and abroad.

It is significant that the first two articles of the Declaration read as follows:

"Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience, and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declartion, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion. property or other status, birth, or national or social origin."

Miracles Happen

Believe it or not two white men were convicted of raping two married colored women and were sentenced to 15 years each in of all places, Wetumpka, Alabama. The all-white jury found the men guilty and the court came very close to sentencing them just as if the rapists were colored and the raped women were white. In the latter case, of course, both the rapists would have been condemned to death.

Nevertheless, while the white men will not die for their crime, they will not go free either. This is, we submit, a miracle. White men have been raping Negro women at will for a couple of centuries down in Alabama without risking anything more than their reputation in the local sewing circles. Even there a white rapist of colored women was tolerated as an "impulsive cuss."

We are proud of Wetumpka and we nominate it for the most progressive hamlet in Dixie. The colored lady who is being violated by a lusty white gutterpup in Wetumpka may now have assurance that he may never have the opportunity to repeat the performance. One of these days all rapists of all races are going to be treated alike in Dixie and a good beginning has been made in Wetumpka.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Retained Head Of Equal Rights On UN

Lake Success, N. Y.—(C)— Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt was re-elected to head the seven-nation drafting commitee of the United Nations Human Rights Commission. The Commission incidentally, is tackling the two-year-old job of drafting an international declaration and a covenant that aim to lay down and guarantee the human rights of all peoples of the world.

53 Killed in Somali Riots

By United Press

CAIRO

Fifty-three persons—42 Italians and 11 Somalis—were killed and 87 injured in a two-hour battle with bullets, arrows, broken bottles and knives between Italians and Somali natives at Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, the British Army reports.

Rioting, murder and looting were touched off when pro-Italian gangs broke up an independence parade Sunday staged by the Somali Youth League, the report said. League supporters retaliated and rioted against Italians.

The parade coincided with a visit to Mogadiscio of a four-power UN commission investigating former Italian colonies with a view to deciding their future.

British occupation forces clamped a curfew on the city, forbade gatherings of more than five and arrested "some rabble-rousers."

U.S. Diplomats Greet Liberia House Speaker

WASHINGTON (ANP). —Many diplomats and friends were on hand to greet Benjamin G. Freeman, speaker of the house of representatives of Liberia, last week at a gay cocktail party.

The party was a farewell affair for the legislator and foreign affairs expert before he left for home While in the United States he served as chairman of the Liberian delegation to the special sessions of the United Nations General assembly at Lake Success, N. Y. Later he visited conferences of the Methodist church in Boston and Atlanta.

Freeman and the minister of Liberia and his wife, Mrs. C. D. B. King, greeted the guests as they arrived.

THE GUESTS

Among the guests were Ambassador Charles of Haiti, Emmett Harmon, social secretary of the president of Liberia; Counselor and Mrs. R. S. S. right of Liberia; First Secy. and Mrs. G. B. Stevenson of the Liberian legation; Consul and Mrs. Roland H. Cooper of Liberia; Nathaniel Richards and Miss Sarah King.

Also attending were from the U. S. State department: Asst. Secy. and Mrs. Norman Armour, Acting Chief and Mrs. Andrew G. Lynch of the African division, Sidney de la Rue Garland Farmer and others.

Other guests included Baron H. Larabee, executive vice president, Firestone Rubber and Tire company; Miss Meredith Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Cupid, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Mrs. Lula U. Lewis, Mrs. Nancy Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Wendell C. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon Burke, Mrs. Gladys Thomas, Mrs. Bertha Lomack and Mrs. Herbert Hennengan.

Liberian Delegation Participates At Special Session Of U. N.

Liberian Delegation which participated in special session of United Nations General Assembly. Readng from left to rght: Walter F. Malker, former Liberian Consul General at New York; Benjamin G. Freeman, speaker of the Liberian House of Representatives chairman; Nete Sie Brownell postmaster general; Lester A. Walton, former U. S. Minister to Liberia, adviser. Leo Rosenthal phot

ASKS UN AID FOR LIBERIA, NOT BONDAGE TO WALL ST.

Dr. W. A. Hunton, secretary of the Council on African Affairs, yesterday condemned the appeal of the Right Rev. Bishop Bravid W. Harris for American investments in Liberia. Bishop Harris had called for exploitation of Liberia's natural and human resources by American investment capital in a talk Nov. 21 at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Dr. Hunton wrote a letter to the New York Times in which he shared in the Bishop's "desire to see the speedy development of the Negro West African Republic," but contended that foreign capital investments along the line called for would restrict the African country's independent development, keeping it "poor and dependent."

Bernadotte's Palestine Plan

The government of the United States has backed completely the plan which Count Folke Bernadotte drew up for a Palestine settlement. He had practically finished his recommendations before he flew into Jerusalem on that ill-fated day. He drew up a plan which Secretary Marshall thinks is as practicable for a settlement as any that could be devised. Yet it will meet opposition from both Jews and Arabs, for it asks that both sides to the tragic controversy make concessions.

* * *

Briefly it is this: It recognizes the establishment of the state of Israel as a fact. It suggests that certain changes be made in the boundaries, pointing out that much of the Southern Palestinian desert is under Arab control and that all of Galilee should be part of any Jewish state. It suggests putting Jerusalem under U. N. control, thus making it in reality an international city. It recommends that guarantees be given that all social, economic, and religious rights of Arabs in Jewish territory and of Jews in Arab territory be respected. Finally, it suggests that a conciliation commission be established to supervise the boundaries and such road, railroad, free port, free airport, and minority rights "as may be decided upon by the United Nations."

It also recommends that the future of Arab Palestine be left to the Arab states "in full consultation with the Arab inhabitants" of the Holy Land.

* * *

But already there have been protests. Some have come from the Arab side. King Abdullah is angry at the establishment of the Arab state of Palestine, for he insists that thus recognition is given in fact to the partition which he has always opposed, claiming all territory from Egypt to the frontiers of Syria and Lebanon as the possession of the Arabs. Despite the fact that the Arab League has acquiesced, Abdullah is angry.

There is also protest from some Israeli newspapers. The daily organ of the powerful United Workers' Party called the proposals an "Anglo-American imperialistic scheme." This paper calls then for "strengthening our pact of friendship" with Russia. It represents a minority point of view. But other newspapers also call for rejection of any concessions. Much Jewish opinion seems to be centered strongly against the relinquishing of any Jewish rule over all Jerusalem, against the granting of any territory in the desert to the Arabs, even that now not controlled by Israeli troops, and against the return of Arab refugees to their former homes in Israeli-controlled territory. Nor do they wish to grant free port rights to the Arabs at Haifa or free airfield rights at Lydda.

Thus there are still bitter differences of opinion, so strong that they have led to much bloodshed in the past.

Meanwhile in Jerusalem the government of Israel is putting strong guards around the figure of Dr. Ralph Bunche, the American Negro who is now head of the peace mission since Bernadotte's murder. He has been threatened, too, by extremist groups, and the Jewish leaders are not going to allow another assassination if they can prevent it. Bunche has not asked for protection. Bernadotte had scorned it. But whether Bunche wants it or not, he is going to get it. Without it, the government is sure his life would not be safe.

At the U. N. sessions in Paris Tuesday much attention was given to the Palestine problem. The body of Bernadotte was in Paris on its way to Sweden just before the session convened. That dramatic fact overshadowed, at least temporarily, the Berlin crisis in the minds of many delegates. Mr. Marshall seized the opportunity to voice our government's backing of Bernadotte's plan, in spite of the opposition from both Jew and Arab.

If the U. N. accepts it, there will have to be some police measures taken to make it effective. Such an operation will no doubt be upheld on the basis of maintaining peace in a troubled sector. Secretary General Lie has made the suggestion that an international force be established. It seems to be a necessary part of the solution.

Wants To Fight For Palestine

NEW YORK, N. Y. — (ANP) — Numerous Negroes here have attempted to volunteer to fight for Israel. John L. Harris of Harlem's Seventh Avenue is no exception.

The 44 year-old Capitol Recreation center employe, who wears a Jewish flag in his lapel, was reared in a Jewish home. He was confirmed when he was 12 years old. Harris wants to show the Jewish people the gratitude of his race toward an other minority group.

The Harlemite was among others who had applied several times at the American League for Free Palestine.

Bernadotte Asked Change After Visit by Officials

By VICTOR BERNSTEIN
STAR Staff Correspondent

PARIS, Oct. 18—Despite persistent violent denials by United Nations spokesmen, sources of utmost reliability here insist that territorial changes embodied in the Bernadotte plan were decided upon only after the late Palestine mediator was visited at his Rhodes headquarters by representatives of the U. S. State Department and the British Foreign Office.

The visit occured a few days before Count Folke Bernadotte left Rhodes for the trip to the Mideast which ended in his murder in Jerusalem on Sept. 17.

The Anglo-American representatives involved were Robert McClintock of the Middle Eastern division of the State Department and Sir John Troutbeck of the British Middle East office at Cairo.

The two arrived separately by plane on the same day and immediately went into conference with Bernadotte and his associates.

Also on the same day, the only two newsmen then present on Rhodes—reportedly correspondents for Reuters and Associated Press—were given an opportunity, for the first time in weeks, to get away for a plane trip.

Both men, who had found Rhodes news dull for some time, accepted the offer and were no longer on the island during the Anglo-American-Bernadotte conferences.

The *Star* learns, however, that about a week later—a few days after Bernadotte's death—a correspondent for the *Sunday Times* of London was in Rhodes and filed a story which reported in effect that the Bernadotte plan was drawn up in accordance with Anglo-American policy.

A careful check of the files of the *Sunday Times* reveals this story never was printed, but it is not known where the dispatch was killed.

United Nations officials here, when questioned about this development, confirmed the visit of McClintick and Troutbeck, but vehemently insisted that the only subject discussed by them with Bernadotte and Dr. Ralph Bunche, then chief UN representative on the mediator's staff and now acting mediator, was the question of Arab refugees.

Official spokesmen denied specifically and categorically that the visit had anything to do with the Bernadotte plan, which proposed to award the entire Negev to the Arabs in exchange for the western portion of Galilee, an exchange which the Israeli government has been denouncing as unfair, unwarranted and illegal.

However, this reporter must point out that some disinterested observers wonder whether the problem of refugees would have been considered so pressing in Washington and London as to have required sending special emissaries by plane to Rhodes at the last moment.

In any case, the *Star* learns, a report on the entire incident has been forwarded to close associates of President Truman in Washington with the request that the President be informed as soon as possible. The President so far has not made any public pronouncement on Bernadotte's proposals.

Palestine Question Important to Negroes Throughout World—Bunche

The Courier Sat 2-21-48—Pittsburgh, Pa

By THEODORE STANFORD
(Courier New York Bureau)

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I.—Negroes in the United States—and colored peoples throughout the world, generally—are fully justified in the deep interest with which they have followed the developments of the United Nations' decision on Palestine.

That is the sober opinion of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, himself an American Negro and an accredited authority in the field of international relations and colonial administration.

From the opening guns of the initial debate on the issue here, last year, observers noted that the general American Negro public brought to this question a depth of day-to-day interest far greater than that shown in any previous subject placed before the United Nations.

UNDERSTAND FEARS

The reasons were simple. For one thing, the victims of jim-crow racial practices in this country did not have to use their imaginations to understand the fears of the Jews whom Hitler's master-race theories had left crushed and scattered across the face of Europe.

On the other hand, a color-based tendency on the part of colored Americans to sympathize with the problems of the Arabs caused Negroes to lend an open ear to the arguments of this dark-skinned people who were protesting the proposal to set up two States in Palestine against their will. Finally, they experienced a normal glow of pride when it was announced that an American Negro, well-known and well-liked, had been selected to play a major role in carrying out the UN's history-making decision.

MORE THAN MODEST

In discussing the over-all significance of the decision on Palestine, in its tremendous importance not only to Negroes in the United States, but to colored peoples throughout the world, Dr. Bunche was more than modest in playing down the values of his personal relationship to the matter in favor of its larger implications.

"The import of my appointment, in this instance," he insisted, "is really exaggerated. And for a reason that has been missed by many. Mine has been an appointment by the United Nations, and not by the United States. The United Nations does not think in terms of race. When Mr. Lie, the UN Secretary-General, selected me for this assignment, he was not thinking of my race nor was he thinking of uplifting the Negro Mr. Lie merely was appointing a member of his staff from an international secretariat, which is composed of representatives of all races, creeds, colors and nationalities."

CRUCIAL TEST

The decision of the General Assembly, and the responsibility of the Palestine Commission for putting it into effect, is a crucial test of the United Nations, Dr. Bunche asserted.

He shares the opinion that the results achieved will undoubtedly have a great influence on the prestige and authority of the UN.

"Since the United Nations is the sole hope of the world for an era of peace," he pointed out, "it follows inevitably that in an atomic age the prestige, authority and increasing power of the UN is of utmost significance to every person in the world who anticipates any hope in the future—irrespective of race, color or creed."

PECULIAR REASON

He underlined, moreover, the peculiar reason why the situation in Palestine could not help but be of intense interest to the Negro in this country.

"The Palestine problem," he said by way of illustration, "involves a clash betwen two communities of peoples who have ethnic, cultural and religious differences. There is involved in this problem a fundamental issue of the ability or the inability of two such peoples to live together peacefully within a common area. This gives rise to problems of group relationships with which the American Negro has long been thoroughly familiar."

FEAR EXPRESSED

In the national press, recently, many commentators have expressed a fear that the partitioning of the Holy Land will solve one problem, merely to be followed by the creation of new and equally difficult conditions.

It is believed, as an instance, that the bitterness resulting on both sides will give rise to increased antagonisms between young folk of the two groups. There is expected to be a descent into the use of abusive racial stereotypes—on the one side, the slander that all Jews are mercenary; on the other, the slander that all Arabs are lazy. There is a very real fear that the Holy Land will experience a substitution of racial antagonisms for what were previously less intense economic and political antagonisms.

IMPORTANT DECISION

To the hundreds of millions of dark-skinned colonial peoples scattered throughout Africa, Asia and Oceania, Dr. Bunche feels that the UN decision on Palestine is of particular importance. "What is to happen in Palestine," he points out, "is that two peoples, Arabs and Jews, both of whom have been governed under what is essentially a colonial regime, are to realize their national aspirations and are to be given their independence.

The realization of independence by any non-self-governing people, anywhere in the world, is inevitably a source of hope and inspiration to other dependent peoples similarly situated."

Russia Seeks Anti-Bias Clause in UN Human Rights Bill

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — (ANP) — Articles banning discrimination because of race, sex, religion or nationality in the declaration of human liberties were recommended this week by the Russian delegate at a meeting of the commission on human rights.

Noting the treatment of Negroes in the United States and Indians in the Union of South Africa, Prof. Alexei P. Pavlow of the Soviet Union led a three hour discussion on the topic and asked for a strongly worded condemnation of such inequalities.

The commission voted 11 to 0 on the first article:

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed by nature with reason and consciences and should act toward one another in the spirit of brotherhood."

Stay in UN, East Urges Russia, Fearing Break Over Berlin

By FREDERICK KUH
Special to the STAR

LONDON, Sept. 29.—As far as their pressure counts, the eastern European governments are using their influence with Russia against a possible Soviet resignation from the United Nations.

The envoys of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia here are outspoken in expressing the desire that their countries remain inside the UN. They are convinced that Moscow is anxious to avoid withdrawal.

One of the eastern ambassadors explained today, however, that if at a later stage the UN Assembly adopts recommendations for lifting of the Soviet blockade in Berlin and condemning Russia's actions there, a new critical danger of a Soviet exit from the world organization might arise.

In responsible American diplomatic quarters a contrary view is held. In these circles the Korean precedent was cited.

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REDS WANT UN MOVED, SAY DELEGATES INSULTED

WARSAW, Poland (ANP) — Scoring the United States for its treatment of colored delegates to the United Nations in Lake Success, the Communist newspaper Glos Ludu in Poland suggested that the UN move its headquarters to Europe.

RACE HATRED BAN LOSES IN U. N. UNIT

The Times New York N.Y.
Jan. 1-27 48

Information Group in Tie Vote on Suggestion for Barring Publications That Incite

The Times
1-27-48 New York, N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Jan. 26 —While they condemned religious discrimination, journalistic experts agreed today that a specific ban on publications that incited race hatred could not be included in the proposed international convention on human rights. The Times N.Y. 1-27-48

The experts, who are members of the United Nations Subcommission on Freedom of Information, rejected such a proviso as vague and unworkable, leading to possible abuses by Governments and to loss of freedoms. Jacob M. Lomakin, former Soviet newspaper man, led a losing fight to include the measure, which was rejected finally by the tie vote of 5 to 5. New York N.Y.

Archibald Mackenzie of Britain and Prof. Zechariah H. Chafee of the United States both supported "the principle" behind the suggested ban. Mr. Mackenzie contended, however, that a clause denying freedom to publications, radio stations and other forms of communication that tended to incite religious or racial prejudice or hatred would "open the door" to prior censorship by Governments and create "a very real danger."

Prof. Chafee said that one of the obstacles to outlawing "jim-crowism" in this country was "the difficulty in talking about it even in the calmest way without fanning existing prejudices." There was, he added, an unwritten taboo on the discussions of most racial issues. Representatives from Canada, China and the Netherlands supported ommission of the clase.

Mr. Lomakin, who was supported by the votes of representatives from Czechoslovakia, France, Panama and the Philippines, contended that racial discrimination was "one of the greatest evils" and should be referred to specifically in the international convenant that member nations will be asked to sign. The Soviet Union, he declared, has decided this question once and for all and there is no differentiation because of the color of a man's eyes or skin.

By a vote of 7 to 3, the subcommission members agreed to postpone to a later date consideration of a French proposal to prevent monopolistic control of the organs of the press and means of communicating information. The Times

Earlier Christian Christensen, Norwegian editor, proposed that the members of the United Nations consider creation of an international tribunal to pass on abuses of the press. A three-member "court of honor" similar to the one he suggested, is now being operated in his own country, he said, and is at the service of those who wish to object to the actions either of press owners, editors or writers.

Before adjournment Mr. Lomakin proposed that the drafting group of the subcommission should take into account his suggested wording for an article for inclusion in the international coveenant. His draft follows: Times N.Y.

Every person shall be guaranteed by law, in the interests of democracy, the right to freedom of expression of opinion, in particular the freedom of speech and of the press and of artistic expression.

"It shall be intolerable that this freedom of information be used to permit propaganda for fascism and aggression or to disseminate false reports, dishonest information or reports likely to incite unfriendly relations between nations." 1-27-48

Threat She May Leave U.N. Given By South Africa

Powers Break Faith With Small Nations, Minister Declares

BY PHILIP CLARKE

PARIS, Sept. 24—(AP)—South Africa charged today the great powers broke faith with the small nations and threatened to reconsider her membership in U. N. if there is not a change.

E. H. Louw, South African minister of economic affairs, told the General Assembly that if the "United Nations continues on the road it followed during the past two years, the question will later have to be faced whether consideration in our own national interests is compatible with continued membership in the organization."

He spoke after U. Ohn, Burmese minister of commerce, had demanded freedom for Indonesia and French Indo-China and had charged that the fighting in Southeast Asia "is in some way due to frustrated nationalism."

Louw's criticism came as the U. N. kept its back door open to receive possibly the problem of the Russian blockade of Berlin.

* * *

THE SOUTH AFRICAN charged the General Assembly is being used for "ideological propaganda and for poisoning relations between European and non-European races of the world."

He asserted that small nations, accepting the U. N. Charter in San Francisco, had shown an "act of faith" in the five great powers.

"Failure to carry out these obligations in the spirit in which they were conferred and accepted," he said, "would amount to a betrayal of the faith which the smaller nations showed in the great powers by agreeing to accept the Charter."

Louw added that the misgivings the small nations had expressed when they accepted the veto privilege of the five big powers, had been justified.

* * *

SOUTH AFRICA, herself, has flouted two U. N. resolutions in failing to compose her differences with India over the treatment of Indian nationals in the Union and her refusal to comply with a U. N. request to turn over mandated Southwest Africa to U. N. trusteeship.

ASSEMBLY BLAMES SOUTH AFRICA ANEW

Motion Censuring Her Refusal to Put Mandated Area Under Trusteeship Wins, 43 to 1

By CAMILLE M. CIANFARRA

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 26—The United Nations General Assembly adopted today by a vote of 43 to 1 a resolution criticizing South Africa for her refusal to place the adjacent territory of South-West Africa under the trusteeship system. South Africa cast the negative vote. There were five abstentions.

The resolution, which was drafted jointly by Denmark, Norway and Uruguay, was supported by the United States because it held the move represented the best possible compromise between the nations that sought to place on the record what they said was South Africa's determination to annex South-West Africa and those that opposed any form of direct interference on the part of the Trusteeship Council with policies in colonial and trust territories.

If the compromise had not been reached there would have been the threat that South Africa would walk out of the United Nations. Several statements implying this step had been made by Eric H. Louw, head of the South African delegation, during the heated debate in recent weeks before the Trusteeship Committee, when it examined the report of the Trusteeship Council on conditions in South-West Africa.

Mr. Louw made a last-minute attempt to gain the deletion of a paragraph of the resolution that contained a criticism of his Government. The paragraph reminded South Africa that the General Assembly maintains its recommendations of Dec. 14, 1946, and Nov. 1, 1947, that "South-West Africa be placed under the trusteeship system, and notes with regret that those recommendations have not been carried out.

Mr. Louw's attempt was defeated, however, by 32 to 14.

Today, too, the Indian delegation, which had led the group of nations opposing South Africa's policy in the mandated territory, launched another attack. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit expressed dissatisfaction over what she termed the inadequacy of the resolution.

She spoke soon after Hector Lannung of Denmark, rapporteur for the Trusteeship Committee, had read a firm but conciliatory statement that urged all members to uphold the Charter and cooperate with the Trusteeship Council in its work to improve the conditions of inhabitants in trust territories.

Mr. Louw replied briefly to Mrs. Pandit's charges of maladministration, and at the same time solemnly assured the Assembly that his Government had no intention of incorporating South-West Africa.

South Africa Lays Down the Law to U.N.

THE Union of South Africa has joined other nations, great and small, in shaking an angry fist in the face of the United Nations. She's got what was formerly German Southwest Africa, her spokesman declared in Paris last week, and she's going to keep it, with or without the approval of U.N.

The background for this declaration yields some interesting light on every problem besetting the United Nations. South African forces conquered German Southwest Africa in 1915; the League of Nations mandated the huge territory (322,000 square miles, with a population of 38,000 Europeans and 300,000 Natives) to the bordering Union in 1920. Field Marshal JAN SMUTS of South Africa, a father of the League of Nations and of the United Nations, assumed, with many other South Africans, that the mandate would lead to eventual annexation.

Came the winter of 1946, with the General Assembly endorsing India's bitter attacks on South Africa for the latter's repression of the Indian minority and the Native majority there. Field Marshal SMUTS, then Prime Minister, warned the U.N. against "interference in domestic issues." South Africans, in and out of SMUTS' party, were enraged. The United Nations refused to approve South Africa's annexation bid, and SMUTS, like the new Nationalist Government this week, denied that it had jurisdiction. Subsequently General SMUTS, the great internationalist, lost a general election to a party of isolationists and white-supremacy reactionaries even more bitter than he at U.N. "interference." Now that new Government, even more sharply than SMUTS, denies that it has any obligation to submit the territory to United Nations control under a trust agreement.

The Charter of the United Nations does not require South Africa to submit the former mandated territory to a U.N. trust agreement, and there South Africa has a point. But all other League of Nations mandates have been so submitted, or liquidated, and the General Assembly has called on South Africa to draw up a trusteeship agreement for approval. International lawyers may argue pro and con, but the spirit of the thing is that South Africa, having by repressive racial practices earned a hostile majority in the United Nations on one score, refuses to risk judgment on any other.

And there is a case to be made out for South Africa's retention of the old territory, indeed, for its incorporation into the Union. The question of "security integrity," as argued successfully by the United States in acquiring trusteeship over the Marshalls, the Carolines, and the Marianas, on the far side of the Pacific, is clearly in South Africa's favor when it concerns a land adjoining her borders for hundreds of miles and already used (in 1914) as a springboard for attack. South Africa got good marks under the old League for her administration of the territory, and it would probably be better off in the Union of South Africa than any other single nation.

But it would not be better off, probably not so well off, as under complete United Nations control. And there is the international rub. South Africa has only her repression of the black man and the brown man to thank for a situation in which a majority of the nations question a move most of them otherwise would endorse.

SOUTH AFRICA DROPS PLAN

Withdraws Proposed Amendment to Human Rights Pact

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 7—The Union of South Africa's delegate, C. T. te Water, told the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the General Assembly today that he wished to withdraw yesterday's amendment urging the deletion of a reference to man's dignity and rights in the first article of the draft Declaration of Human Rights.

The South African motion caused some consternation in the committee yesterday among majority members, who construed the proposal as a basic attack on the principle of the human rights declaration. Mr. te Water said today that he wanted to correct an "apparent misinterpretation" by members of he committee concerning the statement.

Mr. te Water declared that his aim was for a "realistic" approach and that consequently he was in favor of covering the sense of the first article in the preamble.

South African Attacks U.N. Human Rights Draft

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 6—The Union of South Africa opened a direct attack today on the United Nations draft convention on human rights with a statement in the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee that a reference to man's "dignity and rights" be omitted from the very first article.

Charles te Water, representing South Africa, asked that the statement of principle that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" be amended to read, "all human beings are born free and equal in fundamental human freedoms."

The delegate from South Africa, which previously had served notice that she would try to water down the provisions of the proposed convention, contended there could not be "universality in the concept of equality of all rights — personal, social, economic and political." Neither, he added, could there be a universal standard among the peoples of the world in their different concepts of human dignity.

SOUTH AFRICA FIRM OVER SEGREGATION

Aide in U. N. Strongly Opposes Human Rights Code—Denies Race Dignity Is Involved

By GEORGE BARRETT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, OCT. 1—South Africa came out strongly today in the United Nations against the draft declaration of human rights and subjected to special attack the provisions in the declaration barring racial segregation.

In the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee Eric H. Louw, South Africa's chief delegate, contended that the declaration was in error in holding that human dignity would be impaired if some persons were told that they could not reside in particular areas of a country.

While not making any specific references to India's renewed complaint before the Assembly charging South Africa with mistreating and segregating some 300,000 Indian residents in the country, Mr. Louw argued that it was not at all self-evident that human dignity was damaged because particular areas of land were set apart for the reception of certain population groups "in the interests of the state or of racial harmony."

"We in South Africa could not possibly accept such a proposition Louw said. "This certainly would whom large tracts of territory Mr. Louw contended that the whole scope of the declaration was have been set aside for their exclu- not be in the interests of our less- sive use and development and in much too broad and suggested that of our multi-racial structure." Mr. advanced native population for which no European is permitted to it would be better to promote re-

spect throughout the world for a limited category of human rights and fundamental freedoms. He advocated support only for the generally recognized fundamental rights, such as freedom of religion and speech, liberty of the person, the inviolability of the person and property and free access to courts of impartial justice.

Mr. Louw asserted that it was not the United Nations' function to codify a whole philosophy of life and cautioned against accepting a human rights code that attempted too much. Approving a declaration that might be honored in the breach rather than observance would be destroying it in advance, he said.

South Africa was the only country of the thirteen heard in committee today to present vigorous opposition to the draft declaration. Other delegations presented minor objections but the feeling of most speakers during the preliminary debaate was that the declaration was an important step toward eventual acceptance of a convention on human rights.

NAACP Asks Status Before UN Agency

NEW YORK —A formal application from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asking accreditation as a consultative body to the Human Rights Commission of the UN was filed recently, Walter White told the Defender last week.

White's statement was in answer to the queries as to why the NAACP was not represented when such groups as the American Federation of Labor have representatives with the privilege of addressing the Commission on request.

The NAACP's action assumes particular [illegible]. The Commission is at present preparing a draft Interna[illegible] Rights under the chairmanship of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the U. S. delegate.

Southwest African Trusteeship Rejected

PARIS, Nov. 9—(AP)—South Africa told the United Nations today she has made plans for the closer union and integration of Southwest Africa with her own Union territory.

In the 58-nations' Trusteeship Committee, the dominion's chief delegate, Eric H. Louw, said flatly his government rejects any moral or legal obligation to submit the former mandated territory to indirect U. N. control under a trust agreement.

(Union of South Africa forces took Southwest Africa from Germany in 1915. Since 1920, it has been administered by the Union under a League of Nations mandate. On April 11, 1947, the Union Parliament decided the territory should send representatives to that body.

South Africa Details to U. N. Plan to Win Over Its Bushmen

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LAKE SUCCESS, June 19.—South Africa has decided to deploy "a few reliable natives" at waterholes in the wilder parts of South-West Africa, bearing gifts of salt and tobacco to win over the aboriginal Bushmen, who now tend to greet strangers with shots from poisoned arrows.

The decoy method of trying to lure into civilization the most nomadic of the 6,000 Bushmen, last survivors of the region's original inhabitants, came to light today in South Africa's replies to a United Nations questionnaire on the former South-West Africa mandate.

Still refusing to submit the territory for U. N. trusteeship and declining to admit any "international accountability," South Africa provided 230 pages of answers to fifty questions put by the U. N. Trusteeship Council.

As to the Bushmen: Some, the report said, have come into white areas, intermarrying with other tribes and working as servants and herders. Some are in a transitional stage, having learned in times of food shortage to eat cereals, for which they trade ostrich-egg shells and honey to other natives.

But many of the Bushmen remain completely nomads and hunters, South Africa reported. They stay in uninhabited country beyond the white men's zones, following game.

"They are extremely shy," South Africa reported, "and are the most suspicious human beings in the world. That they are so is not to be wondered at when it is recalled that during the German occupation of the territory they were classified and treated as vermin, and are even to this day looked upon as animals by some of the natives.

South Africa informed the U. N. that the Bushmen move from place to place, according to the season and rainfall. The men hunt with bows and poisoned arrows. In addition to meat, they live on desert fruits, collected by the women folk, and on honey.

"They are very destructive by nature," the report said, "and will burn off large areas of veld for the purpose of attracting game early in the season, cut down wild fruit trees so as to obtain the fruit in an easy manner, destroy young birds and animals, and burn out beehives to obtain the honey.

". . . the problem is how to break down their shyness and suspicion and to bring them under control in order to prevent acts of lawlessness such as the shooting of other human beings with poisoned arrows. . . .

". . . one of the steps taken by the government in an endeavor to overcome these problems is to place a few reliable natives at waterholes in the Okavango native territory, where the Bush people are wont to congregate for a portion of the year, with the object of winning their confidence gradually, by giving them presents of salt and tobacco.

"A further step which has been taken is to provide reliable natives with seeds and to instruct them to make gardens and endeavor to get the Bush folk to do the same."

South Africa Rebuffs U. N. Body; Denies Accountability on Mandate

The Times, New York, N.Y.
Sat. 6-5-48

(51)

By MALLORY BROWNE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., June 4—South Africa told the Trusteeship Council today that she did not recognize "any measure of accountability to the United Nations" on her administration of South West Africa. She submitted answers to fifty questions about this former German colony and League of Nations mandate. 6-5-48

[In Pretoria, the new South African Cabinet took an oath to King George VI, and Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan affirmed his country's ties with the British Commonwealth. He cautioned, however, against any attempts by members of the Commonwealth to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs. He alluded to charges in the United Nations against his country on the treatment of minorities.]

In a document of more than 200 pages the South African Government replied fully to pointed inquiries by the Trusteeship Council, many of which implied strong criticism of the Union's administration of the territory. The Times

Resenting the critical implication of some of the questions, the South African Government, in a letter accompanying the answers, made it clear that "they recognize no obligation" to transmit the information to the United Nations.

The answers to the Council's questions were drawn up under the Smuts Government, but the letter accompanying them was dated May 31, after the election that brought Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan. New York, N.Y.

The letter stated that its purpose was to prevent any misunderstanding of the Union Government's attitude that might arise "in the absence of any covering comments" on the questionnaire. 6-5-48

The South African Government stressed that it was "anxious to be as helpful and cooperative as possible" and that therefore it had replied fully even to questions relating to policy and future policy though it did not believe such questions should be asked.

The letter emphasized that the South African Government did not regard this as "creating a precedent." It added that the submission of replies "should not be construed as a commitment as to future policy or as implying any measure of accountability to the United Nations." The Times

Noting that the Government's declared intention to administer South-West Africa "in the spirit of the mandate" had, according to the letter, "been construed in some quarters as implying a measure of international accountability," the letter said, "This construction the Union Government cannot accept."

The letter protested against the wording of a question put by the Trusteeship Council implying that "ingrained distrust of the European" still existed among the natives. It said that this was the case about 1924 but that the wording of the question gave an "unhappy impression" that distrust still prevailed.

The Union of South Africa has refused on two occasions to act on resolutions adopted by the General Assembly calling on the South African Government to place South West Africa under the trusteeship system. New York, N.Y.

An invitation to attend a discussion of the question before the Trusteeship Council last December was turned down by the Government, but the Union agreed to send written replies to questions. They are expected to be taken up when the Trusteeship Council meets June 17. Sat. 6-5-48

The question that aroused the most pointed South African protest was No. 5, which asked:

"In view of the fact that the Government of South Africa has been administering the territory for a long period, to what causes does the Government attribute the continuing distrust of and lack of confidence in European rule still shown by the Africans?"

The Government's answer insisted that this district, which had been referred to in a Union report of 1946, "relates to a period circa 1924." It continued:

"Yet the Trusteeship Council appears to have inferred that this distrust still exists, notwithstanding evidence to the contrary separately submitted to the United Nations, notably the full confidence in the administration expressed by the overwhelming majority of non-Europeans on the occasion of the tribal and other gatherings of 1946-47."

Declaring that such an inference was "incorrect and misleading," the answer added that "if any diminution of confidence in the Administration has taken place amongst a small minority of the native population in the last two years, it is attributable entirely to the unrest and uncertainty especially about the future of the territory." The Times

The Government acknowledged that there was residential segregation "in some urban areas." It contended, however, that many natives, such as domestic servants, were permitted to reside "outside the areas set apart for them."

On education, the South African Government replied that the average sum spent on a child was £23 14s 7d. It estimated that about half that sum was spent on each "colored" child and £8 11s 3d on each native child. Sat 6-5-48

Asked what steps the Administration was taking to extend education facilities for non-European children, the Government replied that it was "anxious to extend facilities for non-European children as soon as they can rely on an attendance large enough to justify the expense involved." This was not the case at present, it was

Questioned about what plans the Government had to imprvoe communications and access to foreign markets for the territory, South Africa replied that she was studying the practicability of broadening the narrow gauge railway that served the northern part of the territory. She added that "the present position is that the exportable products of the territory find a ready market at good prices in the Union or outside." The main product of the area is diamonds. New York, N.Y.

Samoan Resolution Queried

(51) The Times

Investigation of Facts Behind It Is Asked by Congressional Commission

New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Across at least twenty years the American Samoans have petitioned Congress and the American people for an organic act which would give them home rule, constitutional rights and American citizenship. President Truman and the Secretaries of State, War, Navy and Interior have declared that such an organic act should be passed promptly by Congress. Organic acts have been introduced in the House and Senate. Leading members of both houses, have endorsed their principles.

Now, on Feb. 17, the Samoan General Assembly unanimously resolved that the proposed organic acts and any other pending legislation affecting Samoa shall be tabled—abandoned—for at least ten years. During this time it is their "unanimous wish" that Naval Civil Government be continued in American Samoa. 4-19-48

On its face this action by the Samoan General Assembly is a body blow against the extension of American liberties and responsibilities to Samoa. It will adversely affect, likewise, the cause of Guam and of the American Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. However, when viewed in the light of closely comparable incidents in the West African mandate area of the Union of South Africa, the action of the Samoan General Assembly takes on a different significance. Mon.

West African Mandate

The Union of South Africa refuses to bring its mandate under United Nations trusteeship and desires to annex the mandatory area. Trusteeship would leave the Union in its status as the administering agency for the West African mandate, but would extend United Nations supervision to the mandate, along with the guarantees of liberty and human welfare which are contained in Chapter Twelve of the Charter. The Union has insisted that the Mandate natives want to be annexed by the Union. The other members of the United Nations have been stubbornly skeptical on this point, knowing as they do the extreme discriminations practiced against the natives. Mon.

To meet this situation, the Union presented to the United Nations the results of a plebiscite held in the mandate. The plebiscite showed 208,850 natives voting for annexation, 33,520 voting against, and 56,790 not consulted. This plebiscite has been wholly unconvincing to the members of United Nations. And a reading of the statement of the Union of South Africa partly explains this skepticism.

This document plainly shows that the Mandate natives voted without being told, or without understanding, the alternatives between which they were choosing. They thought they were voting to continue to have those public services which the Union performs for them, or to do without those public services. Trusteeship, of course, involves nothing of the sort. 4-19-48

Is the case of Samoa comparable?

Repeatedly, the Navy has stated or implied, through its local officers, that the issue was one of continuing to receive medical aid, schooling and other public services, or of doing without them; one of maintaining Samoan culture or of having it destroyed. No such issue exists in reality. Having an organic act involves no loss of any public service; having a democratic civilian rule in place of an absolutist Navy rule involves if anything increased dignity for the individual Samoan and respect for Samoan culture. The Navy, in face-to-face and all-penetrating contact with the Samoans, as with the Guamanians, presents them with fictitious alternatives.

No Final Acceptance The Times

The United States Government has not accepted as final the word of the Union of South Africa, as expressed through a plebiscite, that the people do not want trusteeship. Neither should the United States Government accept as final the resolution passed by the Samoan General Assembly.

What is called for is an investigation of the facts by an impartial commission created by the President or, preferably, by Congress. In view of the language difficulty (though English is the official language, Samoans conduct business in their native tongue), the source of recent Samoan resolutions might be questioned. The February resolution is couched in perfect legal phraseology. Whether the resolution of a year ago calling for "a new form of government" under the Samoan Act of 1945, or the present resolution, represents the will of the majority should be determined. Whether the Assembly understands the alternatives to Naval Civil Government or confuses constitutional rights with administrative services should be learned. New York, N.Y.

Resolutions setting up Congressional commissions for this purpose have been introduced. If nothing more, the Samoan measure should serve to bring these resolutions out of the Committee on Rules. 4-19-48 JOHN COLLIER,
President, Institute of Ethnic Affairs.
Washington, April 2, 1948. Mon.

India Accuses South Africa of New Racial Bias

Herald Tribune, New York, N.Y. 7-18-48

Third Complaint to U. N. Says Nationalists Plan to Extend Restrictions

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LAKE SUCESS, July 17.—India filed a formal complaint to the United Nations General Assembly against racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa today for the third successive year, this time contending that the new Nationalist government of Premier Daniel F. Malen threatens to remove even presently restricted political rights of Asiatics.

The Assembly, in 1946, adopted the two resolution asking that treatment gether.

But the 1947 resolution failed to muster the requisite two-thirds vote with Charter guarantees, and the 1947 Assembly, by thirty-one votes to nineteen, with six abstentions, voted for a resolution urging

Cape Province, the only part of the Union of South Africa which has been comparatively free from racial segregation and political discrimination. Herald Tribune

"The government of India is of the opinion that the situation of Indians in South Africa is such that it calls for fresh and urgent consideration by the United Nations, in order to uphold the basic moral principles of its Charter and to prevent further deterioration in the already strained relations between India and the Union of South Africa. New York N.Y.

"If the belief that there is to be one standard of treatment for the white races and another for the non-white continues to gain strength among the latter, the future for solidarity among the members of the United Nations, and consequently, for world peace, will indeed be dark."

S. African Natives Being Exterminated

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 1-31-48 51

This is the sixth and final of a series of articles by Mr. Boyack in answer to the question: "What is the United Nations doing to implement the Charter where the questions of human dignity, human freedom and human rights are involved?"

Sat.

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK

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LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—In flagrant violation of its international obligations under the United Nations' Charter, the Government of the Union of South Africa is engaged in a campaign to engulf the entire native population in the serfdom and peonage of human slavery, it has been learned from an authoriative sourc.

It is in fact, and effect, a program of genocide similar to the Hitler theory (based on the same racial superiority) which resulted in the annihiliation of 6,000,000 European Jews.

The natives of both the Union and mandated Southwest Africa today live in a state of human degradation — starvation, inhuman treatment, widespread disease, and a death rate without precedent in the history of allegedly civilized nations. Pittsburgh Pa

Twice, since the United Nations was organized two years ago, the General Assembly (by a two-thirds vote) has called upon the Union government to submit a trusteeship agreement for Southwest Africa. It was twice refused.

SYSTEMATICALLY ROBBED

They are barred from the skilled trades and professions. They are deprived of education and health services.

"Compared with the degraded conditions of South African natives today, the life of a slave in the United States was one of peace and plenty," my informant told me.

"They are robbed of their lands and their livestock; their tribal life systematically is destroyed, their family life uproted. They are the hopeless, the wandering outcasts of human society, a vast army of indigent migrant laborers as a result of the policies of Field Marshal and Prime Minister Jan (Slim Jannie) Christiaan Smuts and the Hon. H. G. Lawrence,, K. C., M. P., his minister of justice, social welfare and rehabilitation.

Lawrence is chairman of the Union delegation to the United Nations.

"The African native also has been robbed of the civil rights he enjoyed under the tribal system. He is now the 'chattel' of his employer, under the Smuts-passed segregation laws, and the 'Master and Servant Act.'"

CARRY PASSES

The native must have a pass issued by a white man to live in town. He must have another pass to look for work. He must carry his tax receipt ($4) on his person at all times. He must have his employment contract on his person at all times. He is not allowed to make, or possess liquor.

There is no one in the official delegation who will tell the truth about the abominable conditions of natives in South Africa who constitute the vast majority of the population.

Here are the official population figures:

Natives: 8,000,000. Whites: 2,500,000. Mixed (colored) 1,500,000. Indian: 250,000.

There is nobody at the United Nations in an official capacity to represent the non-whites. Under the rules of procedure, the African chiefs of Southwest Africa who insist on their land coming under the trusteeship system, are denied the right of petition by Smuts and Lawrence. Sat. 1-31-48

HIGH MORTALITY RATE

The largest ghetto in South Africa adjoins Johannesburg, the Union's richest city. Here, more than 80,000 natives live in shacks made of sackcloth and gasoline cans. Courier

According to the Health Commission, the Bantu mortality rate is 150 per 1,000 births anywhere but in some areas is as hign as 600/700. In Durban the rate is 483.86 per 1,000, and in Johannesburg it is 486.61 per 1,000, while the medical officer in Benoni declared the rate to be 500 per 1,000 there. This is three times higher than the United Staees rate 100 years ago.

When the Herero chiefs of Southwest Africa petitioned the South African Government for permission personally to appear before the United Nations to plead their cause, the Government replied:

"You have no right to go to the United Nations while you have not your own government. You have someone else to speak for you. You are under the Union Government (by League of Nations Mandate). The delegate of the Union Government is there. General Smuts is the delegate of the Union Government. And there will be other delegates accompanying him. Those are the men who will speak for you."

SOUTH AFRICA HIT ON COLONIAL WORK

Nations in Trusteeship Body Score Administration but Reject Russian Move

51

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 23 —The United States led seven nations today in a concentrated criticism of the Union of South Africa's administration of South-West Africa—one of the most controversial of dependent territories.

Francis B. Sayre, United States delegate, told the United Nations Trusteeship Council that the Union's own report showed that the South-West African administration did not provide sufficient education for the natives or give them enough chance to take part in the running of their own affairs.

Russian Move Loses, 10 to 1

Before the United States delegate took the floor, the Council voted, 10 to 1, with Australia abstaining, against a Russian move to refuse even to consider the South African report on South-West Africa. Semyon K. Tsarapkin, Russian representative, said that the Council should not discuss the report because the Union had refused a General Assembly request to administer South-West Africa as a trust territory under the United Nations. Instead, the Pretoria Government insisted that it would govern the country under the authority of the old League of Nations mandate.

Authority under the mandate system, said the Russian delegate, no longer exists. He declared that Trusteeship Council consideration of the report would be giving official cognizance to an illegal state of affairs. But most of the delegates who voted against the Soviet resolution said that the Council had already agreed to discuss the report and that such action did not constitute official approval of the Union's rejection of the Assembly's suggestion.

Mr. Sayre was the first speaker to analyze the report—actually a series of answers to questions posed by the Council after an earlier accounting on South-West Africa. The United States delegate phrased his comments carefully and diplomatically—"The Union of South Africa might care to consider the advisability of taking such a step"—but as one delegate said, "There was iron under the velvet."

The United States representative said, first, that the answers by the Union showed that there was not enough native participation in the administration of their affairs and suggested something should be done about it. Looking into the financial aspects of the report, Mr. Sayre said that only 10 per cent of the budget was devoted to native administration and welfare, although the natives made up 90 per cent of the population.

Suggests Proportion Change

"The Union of South Africa might care to consider whether this proportion should not be increased," he commented.

As for land ownership, Mr. Sayre said that Europeans, composing 10 per cent of the population, owned 58 per cent of the land. And in the field of education, he told the Council, the per capita cost for native children was about £8, compared with £28 for European children in the area.

Criticism in varying degrees came then from Chia, France, Mexico, the Philippines and France. The Council appointed a subcommittee to prepare a statement and then began study of a critical report on Belgium's administration of Ruanda rundi. The report, drawn up by another subcommittee, said natives were living under feudal conditions.

Africans Denied News on Annexation Ban

The Worker
51
New York, N.Y.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ALN). — The Negro people of Southwest Africa have still not been allowed to hear anything of last year's United Nations debate on the bid of the Union of South Africa, world's foremost Jimcrow country, to annex their land. Sec'y 5-9-48

The Rev. Michael Scott, white preacher who was commissioned by Southwest Africans to carry their protest against annexation to the UN, told Allied Labor News he has still not been allowed to report back to his constituents. He is now camping at the barbed wire barrier that divides black and white populations here by government decree, which South African authorities will not give him a permit to cross.

Scott said that a white farmer in Southwest Africa has threatened to shoot him "to get him out of the way" and that this is only one of the many threats to which he has been subjected for helping the vast black majority of Africa's people.

51 1948

Dr. Merze Tate

Howard U. Tutor Named To United Nations Body

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Dr. Merze Tate, Professor of History at Howard University, is one of three Americans named by the State Department to represent the United States on the United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organization, it was revealed today by Howard University officials.

The committee, composed of three representatives from all of the great powers, and one representative from other member nations, will meet at Lake Success from July 7th to August 20th to formulate a program of education concerning the United Nations, which will be used throughout the world

Dr. Tate's selection was based upon outstanding work in the field of International Relations, both as a scholar and as an author. She gained valuable experience for this project while studying at the Geneva School of International Studies, Berlin University and Oxford University, and in doing research work for her two books "The Disarmanent Illusion: The Movement for a Limitation of Armament to 1907," published by MacMillan in 1942, and "The United States and Armaments," published by the Harvard University Press in 1948. Both books were published under the auspices of the Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College.

A native of Blanchard, Michigan, she received her B. A. degree from Michigan Western College of Education in '27 the M. A degree from Columbia University in 1931; the B. Litt. degree from Oxford in 1935, and the Ph. D. degree from Radcliffe College in 1941. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Gamma Mu honor societies.

She has been a teacher since 1927, and her teaching experiences include serving at Barber-Scotia Junior College, Bennett College, Morgan State College and Howard University.

Atlanta Ga. 7-8-48

In an interview, Dr. Tate stated that members of the Committee, all of whom will live together at Adelphi College on Long Island will prepare materials, such as pamphlets, films, charts etc., to be used by teachers throughout the world in telling the United Nations story.

Daily World

VERSATILE EDUCATOR

Besides being an outstanding educator and author, Dr. Tate has displayed her versatility by excelling as a cook bridge player and inventor of kitchen utensils.

Atlanta Ga

She has a U .S. patent on a mixing unit for refrigerators, which mixes ice cream and other dozen desserts during the freezing process. She also has two other patents on household equipment pending in the U. S, Patent Office. These inventions were created out of a great love for cooking. Her lemon-pineaple-lime-chiffon pies are famous throughout the country.

Dr. Tate's favorite recreation is bridge. She has won two national and several regional tournaments and became a National Master in the American Bridge Association in the record time of less than two years. She plans to participate in the National Tournament of the American Bridge Association to be held in Atlantic City in August.

Rev. Kingsley delegated to UNESCO

Two honors have come recently to the Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, pastor of the interracial Church of Christian Fellowship and director of Pilgrim House. The Rev. Kingsley has been chosen delegate to the Pacific Regional Conference of UNESCO (at San Francisco May 3—15, "to [illegible] a basis for the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind" and to "develop an understanding of the relationships between local and world problems." He has also been included in "Who's Who for 1948-49; listing as a graduate of Talladega college and Yale university; superintendent of Congregational Church Work, Ala., Ky., Tenn., Fla., Okla., Texas; Home Missions Council expert 1920, Assistant Moderator, Congl. National Council 1917—19, builder of churches in Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and Los Angeles (Organizer of Pilgrim House program and the interracial Church of Christian Fellowship).

Dr. Horace Bond Returns From Seminar in England

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—Dr. Horace M. Bond, president of Lincoln University has just returned from England, where he served as a staff member of the UNESCO Seminar which was conducted for six weeks. The Ashridge Seminar was one of three conducted by the Educational Division of UNESCO this summer. The others were at Lake Success, New York and Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The Ashridge Seminar was centered around the topic "Education of Teachers for World Citizenship through International and Social Understanding." Forty-seven individuals from 27 nations participated. Purpose was to educate the participants (chiefly principals or presidents of teacher-training colleges) for world citizenship.

Served as Chairman

Dr. Bond, one of three staff members, served as chairman of the group on "Social Understanding." His trip was financed by UNESCO, which also paid him an honorarium. In the Lincoln President's particular group, 16 participants were enrolled from 14 countries.

Dr. Bond reports that language was obviously a great barrier to "international understanding." Since French and English were the official languages, everything had to be translated from the one to the other. He reports that the people from other lands have a much more facile knowledge of languages than have the Americans.

Mrs. Bond Joins Mate

Mrs. Bond joined her husband for a part of the stay in England and enrolled for two of the short courses held at Ashridge simultaneously with the Seminar. She said that in one of the study groups she learned for the first time that it was not the United States, but England, which won the war.

The Lincoln president said that he saw only one "brown baby"—in an old man's arms in a small town near Ashridge. However, he says he heard the best reports of the behavior of colored troops—of their popularity, good manners and their welcome into English homes.

UNESCO

Unesco Resolution Condemns Laws That Bar Interracial Marriages

Splitting Families By Reds Seored

By MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

Geneva, Aug. 23.—The United Nations Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution today condemning legislative barriers to interracial marriage.

After long argument the council added to the original draft of the resolution a clause that condemns laws or restrictions preventing a woman from leaving her own country to join her spouse. The latter was adopted over strong Russian objections.

The separation clause was clearly directed at Russian refusal to let wives of several Britons leave the Soviet Union to join their husbands in Britain, which became a diplomatic issue between the two countries last year.

Latin America Reported On.

The Council also approved today a report of the Economic Commission for Latin America. Unlike other regional commissions. E.C.L.A. did not win Soviet support. The Russians voted against a set of resolutions stressing the need for economic development and increased standards of living on the ground that nothing therein condemned encroachment of foreign capital.

Resolution Aims at U. S.

It was noted by the speaker for New Zealand that none of the Latin-American countries present seemed worried about anything but getting enough foreign capital.

The council resolution on mixed marriages "deplores all legislative measures which forbid mixed marriages between persons differing as to color, race, naitonality, citizenship, or religion." No speaker opposed the principle enunciated. While the target of condemnation of forced separations of wives and husbands was the Soviet Union, the mixed-marriage clause equally was clearly aimed at the United States. While the Russians voted against the [illegible] resolution, the United States voted in favor. It was carried 14 votes to 3.

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Hampton Tutor Named to UNESCO Education Panel

HAMPTON, Va.—(SNS)— William M. Cooper, Director of the Division of Adult Education and Summer Study at Hampton Institute, has been named to a panel which will guide United States participation in the Adult Education work of UNESCO.

The committee on UNESCO Program of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO recently requested the American Association for Adult Education to establish the Panel on Adult Education, "for the consideration and execution of UNESCO's program in adult education in so far as participation by the United States is concerned." Dr. Morse Cartwright, who was asked by the Committee to act as chairman of the panel, extended the invitation to Mr. Cooper through Ruth E. McMurry of the UNESCO relation staff of the Department of State.

W. M. COOPER

First meeting of the panel, including persons representing many organizations concerned with adult education for international understanding, was scheduled for Wednesday, September 22, at the offices of the American Association for Adult Education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mr. Cooper, who has been director of the extension work at Hampton since 1929, when he received his M. A. degree from Columbia Teachers College, is a graduate of the old Academy at Hampton. Executive Secretary of the National Conference on Adult Education and the Negro, the Hampton administrator also has been associate director of a national project sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education to combat the problem of illiteracy and semi-illiteracy among American Negro adults.

UNESCO Stresses Basic Minimum Education For 6-Point Program Outlined

MEXICO CITY—(ANP)—The second general conference of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization, which was concluded here recently, projected a six-point program for 1948. However, the objective of providing all peoples with a "basic minimum of education" was assigned top priority. The other areas for action include (1) reconstruction; (2) mass communication; (3) cultural interchange; (4) human and social relations, and (5) natural science.

The new schedule called "man's most ambitious program to date to use education as a means of establishing world peace and security," was brought into focus through numerous discussions which frequently reflected tensions, irony, pathos, and humor. Although the basic objectives remained practically the same as in 1947, appreciable progress was made in replacing such vague terms as "encourage," "promote," with more exact descriptions of operations.

According to one observer, "Some of the criticisms were obviously politics nationalism, vested interests of professional groups trying to bend policies to their own selfish advantage, ignorance, cynicism, indifference and the seven deadly sins which are the most dangerous because they are the hardest to see. Only [illegible] and unselfish leadership would [illegible]

In a clearinghouse capacity, UNESCO will collect and distribute textbooks, educational films, etc. for its 4 "pilots projects," which UNESCO reflects in various under-privileged areas of the world. The success of these "forces," as well execution of the program, however, will depend upon the full co-

William Benton, former assistant secretary of state and chairman of the U. S. delegation to Mexico, [illegible] the close

operation of the varions member nations. A budget of $7,707,627 was approved for the work.

Lincoln U. President Sails For UNESCO Seminar In London

To Plan Worldwide Cooperation

LINCOLN, Pa., July 12—Word has been received here of the appointment of Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Lincoln University, as Chairman of the Committee on Social Understanding of the UNESCO Seminar to be held in London, England, during July and August.

The Seminar will include delegates from educational institutions and teachers associations from the member nation of the United Nations. The Seminar will discuss and perfect plans for the cooperation of worldwide educational agencies in meeting the problems of the world through educational methods.

UNESCO Stresses Basic Minimum Education For All 6-Point Program Outlined

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 1-3-48

MEXICO CITY—(ANP)—The second general conference of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization, which was concluded here recently, projected a six-point program for 1948. However, the objective of providing all peoples with a "basic minimum of education" was assigned top priority. The other areas for action include (1) reconstruction; (2) mass communication; (3) cultural interchange; (4) human and social relations, and (5) natural science.

The new schedule called "man's most ambitious program to date to use education as a means of establishing world peace and security," was brought into sharp focus through numerous debates and discussions which frequently reflected tensions, irony, pathos, and humor. Although the basic objectives remained practically the same as in 1947, appreciable progress was made in replacing such vague terms as "encourage," "coordinate" and "promote," with more exact descriptions of operations.

According to one observer, "Some of the criticisms were obviously justified. Many still believe that UNESCO is undertaking too wide a variety of enterprises to be truly effective. Yet the overall picture is relatively encouraging. Most to whom I talked were optimistic. Many were enthusiastic.

Warning Issue

Sat 1-3-48

William Benton, former assistant secretary of state and chairman of the U. S. delegation to Mexico, sounded a warning toward the close of the conference, against "external forces that own and control UNESCO, and which UNESCO reflects as a creature of thes forces." Benton later defined those "forces" as politics nationalism, vested interests of professional groups trying to bend policies to their own selfish advantage, ignorance, cynicism, indifference and the seven deadly sins which are the most dangerous because they are the hardest to see. Only capable and unselfish leadership would be effective, he said.

In a clearinghouse capacity, UNESCO will collect, analyze and distribute textbooks, educational films, etc. for its 4 "pilots projects," approximately 125 "associated projects" in various under-privileged areas of the world. The successful execution of the program, however, will depend upon the full cooperation of the various member nations. A budget of $7,707,627 was approved for the work. 1-3-48

DR. HORACE MANN BOND, president of Lincoln (Pa) University returned to the United States last week from England, where he served as a staff member of the UNESCO seminar. The Ashbridge seminar was one of three conducted by the educational division of UNESCO this Summer. It was centered around the topic "Education of Teachers for World Citizenship Through International and Social Understanding."

Lincoln Univ., President, Named Chairman, UNESCO London Seminar

New York City Sat 7-12-48

CHESTER COUNTY, PA. — Word has been received here of the appointment of Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, as chairman of the Committee on Social Understanding of the UNESCO Seminar to be held in London, England, during July and August.

New York Sat

The Seminar will include delegates from educational institutions and teachers associations from the member nations of the United Nations. The Seminar will discuss and perfect plans for the cooperation of world-wide educational agencies in meeting the problems of the world through educational methods.

Dr. Bond, before becoming president of Lincoln University in 1945, had engaged in extensive educational researches and in administration and education survey studies throughout the country. He has been a member of state educational surveys in Oklahoma, Mississippi, and Georgia. He is a member of the Committee on Post-War Higher Education of the Pennsylvania Joint Commission on Government. He is the author of several books and numerous articles dealing with educational and other social problems.

Dr. Bond left New York City for London at 5:30 p. m., July 6, via the British Overseas Airways.

UNESCO Frowns Upon Mixed Marriage Ban

The Record

GENEVA, Aug. 5—(AP)—The U. N. Economic and Social Council today condemned all legal measures against mixed marriages.

The Council's committee on human rights approved, 12 to 0, with six abstentions, a Canadian compromise between conflicting Chilean and Soviet proposals.

The committee has the same membership as the Council. So Council approval of the Canadian resolution is considered sure.

The resolution said the Council "deplored all legislative measures to prevent mixed marriages between persons of different color, nationality, race or religion."

Chile originally urged condemnation of legal measures against mixed marriages between persons of different nationality. The resolution ostensibly was aimed at Russia.

The Soviet Union submitted a counter-proposal ostensibly directed at some state laws within the United States. 8-5-48

It condemned laws against mixed marriages between persons of different color.

Hampton Professor On UNESCO

Courier Herald Augusta, Ga. Sat 9-25-48

HAMPTON, VA. — William M. Cooper, director of the division of adult education and summer study at Hampton Institute, has been named to a panel which will guide United States participation in the adult education work of UNESCO.

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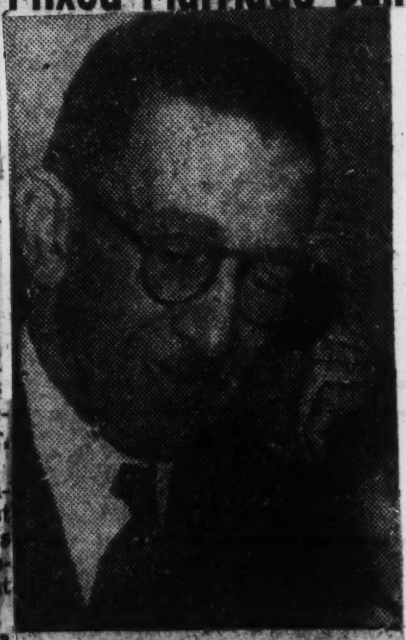
First meeting of the panel, including persons representing many organizations concerned with adult education for international understanding, was Wednesday, Sept. 22 at the offices of the American Association for Adult Education at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Mr. Cooper, director of extension work at Hampton since 1929, received his M. A. degree from Columbia Teachers College and is a graduate of the old Academy at Hampton. Executive secretary of the National Conference on Adult Education and the Negro, the administrator was associate director of a national project sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education to combate the problem of illiteracy and semi-illiteracy among American Negro adults.



WILLIAM M. COOPER

DR. HORACE M. BOND RETURNS FROM ENGLAND

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, —Dr. Horace M. Bond, President of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, has just returned to the United States from England, where he served as a staff member of the UNESCO Seminar which was conducted for six weeks. The scene of the Seminar was near London in the old ducal residence of Ashridge, which is now used as an adult educational center for the Conservative Party. The Ashridge Seminar was one of three conducted by the Educational Division of UNESCO this summer. The other two were located at Lake Success in New York and Prague in Czechoslovakia.

The Ashridge Seminar was centered around the topic "Education of Teachers for World Citizenship through International and Social Understanding." Forty-seven individuals from 27 nations participated in the Seminar. The purpose of the Seminar was to educate the participants— who were chiefly principals or presidents of teacher-training colleges— for world citizenship.

Dr. Bond was one of the three members, and he served as chairman of the group on "Social Understanding." As a staff member his trip was financed by UNESCO, which also paid him an honorarium. In the Lincoln President's particular group, sixteen participants were enrolled from fourteen countries. The two other Americans in the group were college presidents from New Jersey and Kentucky.

Dr. Bond reports that language was very obviously a great barrier to "international understanding." Since French and English were the official languages of the Seminar, everything had to be translated from the one to the other. He reports that the people from other lands have a much more facile knowledge of languages than have the Americans. The Syrian in the group, for example, was at home, a Spartan life in order to put the of course, in Arabic, but he dispensed with the interpreter when using English or French for reports.

Mrs. Bond joined her husband for a part of the stay in England, and enrolled for two of the short courses held at Ashridge simultaneously with the Seminar. She said that in one of the study groups she learned for the first time that it was not the United States, but England, which won the war.

Mrs. Bond was greatly impressed by the courage of the English people; how bravely they are standing up to food and clothing rationing, and especially how well they are taking care of the babies, who look beautifully robust because they receive the best— all of the milk, bananas and most of the sweets. All of the English food is rationed severely, and many of the niceties which make food palatable were missing, for the English are living nation on a sound financial basis. Dr. Bond said, "Under such circumstances the nation would complain would be ignoble."

Dr. Bond saw one day of the Olympics, and he was thrilled to see the American 400- and 1600-meter relay teams triumph with their Negro members and to see Alice Coachman win the women's high jump. He says that the Negro winners were enthusiastically applauded, and he noticed that they got much better picture spreads in the English papers and picture magazines than in Life or Time.

In response to the question, the Lincoln president said that he saw only one "brown baby"— in an old man's arms in a small town near Ashridge. However, he states that he heard the best reports of the behavior of Ngro troops— of their popularity, good manners, and their welcome into English homes.

As he toured Oxford, Cambridge and other ancient seats of learning, Dr. Bond said that he got a confirmed impression that Lincoln University's tradition was on of which we need to be proud.

President 'Ike' Greets Howard Professor

Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, president of Columbia University, host to the members of the United National Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), greets Dr. Merze Tate, professor of history of Howard University, at a reception for the 45 educators from 27 nations held on the campus. Dr. Tate was the only American Negro among the UNESCO group. She was one of three Americans named by the state department to represent the United States on the UN and its specialized agencies panel.

MIXED MARRIAGES WIN A U. N. VOTE

Social Council's Resolution, Backed by U. S., Condemns Russia's Separation Actions

GENEVA, Aug. 23 The United Nations Economic and Social Council adopted today a resolution condemning legislative barriers to interracial marriage.

After a long argument the Council added to the original draft of the resolution a clause that condemns laws or administrative restrictions preventing a woman from leaving her country to join her husband in another land.

This clause was accepted over strong Russian objections. Prof. A. P. Pavlov for the Soviet Union maintained that mixed marriages were the Council's business while a matter of separation of wives from husbands by national frontiers was not.

The "separation" clause was clearly directed at Moscow's refusal to let the Russian wives of several Britons leave the Soviet Union to join their husbands in Britain.

The Economic and Social Council also approved during the day the report of the new Economic Commission for Latin America.

This did not win Soviet support. The Russians voted against a set of resolutions stressing the need for economic development and increased standards of living, on the ground that nothing therein condemned encroachment of foreign capital.

A New Zealand speaker remarked that none of the Latin American countries present seemed worried about anything except getting enough foreign capital. Dr. A. A. Arutiunian of the Soviet delegation, nevertheless re-read his already thrice-delivered lecture on evils of American imperialism. He said if United States capitalists were really interested in raising standards of living they should invest in the southern states of the United States.

In regard to the resolution on mixed marriages, no speaker opposed the principle enunciated. While the target of the condemnation of forced separations of wives and husbands was the Soviet Union, the mixed-marriage clause was equally clearly aimed at the United States. The Russians voted against the double-tailed resolution; the United States voted in its favor. It was carried 14 votes to 3.

The Human Rights Committee completed its work during the day under the headship of Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, the Council President. The Russian drive to prevent the convention on freedom of information and the press from going before the General Assembly next month fizzled late Saturday after the Byelorussian chairman of the Human Rights Committee quit in the middle of debate. Today the committee agreed to send this convention forward without recommendation.

The Human Rights Committee never even discussed the convention against genocide, which was in nearly final form. This also will go forward to the General Assembly with no recommendation.

A resolution mildly critical of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was carried in the Economic Committee by eight to six. The committee adopted a Chinese amendment "expressing hope" that the bank would immediately examine the question of loans to underdeveloped countries.

The Resolution on Marriage

GENEVA, Aug. 23 (UP)—The text of the resolution on marriages as adopted by the Economic and Social Council is:

"The Economic and Social Council deplores all legislative measures which forbid mixed marriages between persons differing as to color, race ,nationality or religion and in general such other legislation or administrative provisions as restrict freedom to choose a spouse, with the exception of restrictions based on family relationship, age, nature of functions being exercised or other similar reasons, as well as those provisions which deny to a woman the right to leave her country or origin to reside with her husband in any other country."

Woman Scholar to Aid UNESCO Library Work

Dr. Dorothy Williams

Dr. Dorothy Williams of 245 [illegible] Withdrew from Columbia's Law School to serve as a librarywant or need." West Sixty-ninth Street, a first- and knowledge which people have, year law student at Columbia Uni- organization specialist with the Dr. Williams is a graduate of versity, sails today on the Queen UNESCO. She will be concerned Fundamental Education Section of Library College and holds a Bache- Mary to work a year in Paris at in her new post with establishing Education, Sci- lor of Library Science degree, and the headquarters secretariat of the library facilities in remote areas of the world. Dr. Williams said the Schomburg collection at the United Nations Educational, Sci- entific and Cultural Organization. UNESCO was charged with New York Public Library for the last two years. A holder of four academic de- grees, including a Ph.D., Dr. Wil- liams is [illegible] "changing and adding to the skills

UN Council Hears Plea Of Afriqan Tribe

Sylvanus E. Olympio, left, spokesman for the West African Ewe tribe, and the first petitioner to appear before a full council of the United Nations, talks with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of Trusteeship Division, before the 11th meeting of the Trusteeship Council.

Mr. Olympio, on behalf of All-Ewe Conference, appealed for unification of his tribesmen under a single administration. The territory, inhabited by approximately one million of these people in Togoland and along the Gold Coast, is now partly under French and partly under British administration..

U.S. Strikes Out Against Bias In S.W. Africa

Sayre, In U. N., Denounces South Africa for Its Treatment of Natives

By Peter Kihss

LAKE SUCCESS, July 23.—The United States touched off a seven-nation attack today against racial discrimination and unsatisfactory opportunity for native advancement in Southwest Africa. A former League of Nations mandate which South Africa has refused to submit for United Nations trusteeship, despite two appeals by the General Assembly.

The criticism came after the Trusteeship Council overrode a proposal by the Soviet Union that it decline even to look over South Africa's administration, on the ground that the territory is now legally a no-man's-land. South Africa's rule came under adverse criticism of varying degree from Belgium, China, France, Mexico, the Phillippines and New Zealand.

The Council also received a critical report on Belgium's administration of the Ruanda-Urundi trust territory in East Africa, in which a four-nation drafting committee said the U. N. study showed that "progress so far made by the indigenous inhabitants in undertaking democratic processes was disappointing," and that they "still lived in a state of feudalism."

Sayre Lists Points

While employing diplomatic language, Francis B. Sayre, of the United States, delivered one of the strongest American attacks ever made in the council. Up for debate was South Africa's reply to fifty questions asked in December by council members, after the General Assembly authorized them to study a report on the area submitted by South Africa "for information only."

Mr. Sayre made these points:

1. Voting and the right to hold office in Southwest Africa—a land of 17,725 square miles, with 68,541 inhabitants—are restricted to Europeans, and South Africa should arrange African representation in governing bodies as is being done "elsewhere" in Africa."

2. Natives should receive "greater opportunities" for administering their own affairs in the native reserves.

3. Budget expenditures on Africans should be "substantially increased," since only 10 per cent—246,605 pounds—is now spent directly on administration and welfare for the non-Europeans, who represent 90 per cent of the people.

4. Out of a total 47,714,161 hectares, the European tenth of the population occupies 27,789,172, or 58 per cent, and the report gives nothing to indicate "whether the land on which the natives are dependent is adequate for their well-being."

5. Miners' pay averages only half that paid in South Africa, with no indication of a difference in livving costs.

6. Master-Servant laws impose criminal penalties for breach of civil contract by employees, and this should be modified to substitute civil damages instead.

7. With residential segregation in effect in urban areas, there should be more attention on improving housing, preserving family life and encouraging Africans' administrative responsibility in their locations.

8. There should be a "sizable increase" in expenditures for educating African children, the sum now averages less than £9 for every child in school, as against more than £28 for European children and more than £13 for mulattoes.

9. South Africa's assertion that "it has not established secondary schools for Africans because there are no Africans sufficiently educated to be eligible for them" suggests "a necessity for increasing the quantity and the quality of the primary schools."

10. South Africa should provide medical education for Africans, as is done in other African territories, and might at least send Southwest African students away for such training.

Malan To Defy U.N. And Grab African Colony

Africans In Union Parliament Branded Communist Agents

PRETORIA Nov. 16 (R).— Dr D. Malan, the South Africa's Premier, told the Transvaal Nationalist Party Congress here today that rather than allow the United Nations to interfere in the affairs of South-West Africa or place the territory under trusteeship he would prefer that the Union of South Africa left the United Nations Organisation.

Legislation for the representation of South-West Africa in the Union Parliament would be carried through in Parliament's next session "whatever the consequences," Dr Malan said.

South-West Africa was in danger and the Union must "take note of those dangers," he said.

The United Nations were opposed in principle to segregation.

If segregation were abandoned as a policy in South-West Africa, the consequences would be "plain to everybody."

"We shall not allow South-West Africa to fall into the hands of the United Nations," Malan declared.

The Nationalist Party's ultimate aim of establishing a South African Republic will have to take second place to the government policy of maintaining the supremacy of Europeans, Mr J. G. Strydom, the Minister of Lands, also declared here today.

Speaking at the Congress of the Transvaal nationalists of which he is leader, Strydom said that the government's policy of "apartheid" (racial segregation) had only just begun to be put into operation.

He said that at present African representatives in parliament were simply the mouthpieces of Communists in the Union and would have to be abolished.

At the same time, the power of African representatives in the Senate, where the government was in virtual minority, would be "adjusted" to ensure that there would be no obstruction to major government policy.